PALMER
Is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

VOL. IV NO. 19 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Tons.
SUNDAY				
23rd Jan. 16	Mandala ..	8000	....	..
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Karmala ..	9000
20th ,,	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khybar ..	9000
5th March	Sardinia ..	7000	....	..
12th ,,	Medina ..	12500	....	..
19th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
2nd April	Kashgar ..	9000	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th ,,	Karmala ..	9000	....	..

to Colombo, Straits, China and Japan (transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date Hence	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
13th Jan. 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th ,,	Nankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb.	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
*24th Jan.	Dhakia	Karachi direct.
29th ,,	Barbera	London (Limited accommodation one class only)
29th ,,	Palamcotta	East and South Africa
29th ,,	Dwarka	Karachi direct connecting with Dwarka at Kantchalia for Gulf passengers only.
31st ,,	Aviemoor	Malabar Coast, Colombo and Rangoon

* or later on arrival of English Mail

Terms and rates freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki	4173	12th Jan	22nd Jan
Yokohama Maru	K. Ogura	4166	14th Jan	26th Jan.
Penang Maru	S. Muradzumi	5280	31st Jan	12th Feb
Yoboshi Maru	H. Nojiri	4098	1st Feb.	18th Feb
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
SS. LuzonMaru	4075	T. Miyata	15th Jan.	25th Jan.
Saigon Maru	4538	T. Watanabe	31st ,,	10th Feb.
Tosan Maru	3856	Y. Nakano	12th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	24th ,,	5th Mar.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals room Fittings, etc

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about,	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo.	A & C	7672	....	30th Jan.
City of Exeter	A & C	9372	....	20th Feb.
City of Paris	A & C	9239	20 Mar.	18th Mar.
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8250	20th Apr.	18th Apr.

Fares:	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	565	883	450	680
London via Marseilles	630	1,032	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 2,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.

(P. O. Box 112)

Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors, Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY
30/1 Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	1st Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	9th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	18th ,, ,,
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	27th ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	650
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	833
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	945
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia"—Telephone No. 24.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers an interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT., PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description, of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD,

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,00 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the other Commercial Place in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,950
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,542

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 1½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules or business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter).

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Lallas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

ECONOMISE.—By dealing with TREACHER AND CO., LD., who allow 6¼ per cent. DISCOUNT on all CASH purchases of Stores, Wines, Tobacco, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Preparations and ALL V. P. P. ORDERS. 2820

MAHABLESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —"I have been most comfortable here more so so than in any other hotel in India and found manager, butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2764

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY—THE PRIZE-GIVING of the Society's Schools will take place in the Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 24th January, at 5 o'clock.

His Excellency, the Governor will preside, and Lady Willingdon has very kindly promised to distribute the prizes. 2961

WANTED

WANTED—Orders for your Daily Bazaar Supply. We are the cheapest and experts in Bombay markets. Apply KAPADIA & Co., No. 123, Crawford Market Compound. 511

WANTED.—To purchase a quantity of decent, serviceable second hand furniture, etc. Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2810

WANTED.—PAYING GUESTS for large well furnished rooms with good Board, modern conveniences, terms very reasonable. Apply Mrs. FALLOFIELD Clarke House, Wodehouse Road.

WANTED an experienced ENGLISH NURSE for 2 little girls, aged 6 and 1 yr. 9 mths. No Ayah. Salary Rs. 40. Apply Mrs. PEARSON, c/o. Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Ry., Bandikui, Rajputana. 1000

WANTED.—A MUNSHI for British Consulate, Mascat. Pay Rs. 150 p.m. and free quarters.

Qualifications.—Good knowledge of Arabic. Gujarati and English, and some acquaintance with Court Work.

Apply, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to MAJOR H. STEWART, C.I.E., Political Agent, and H. B. M. Consul, Mascat, Arabia. 801

WANTED an ASSISTANT in the Audit and Accounts Department of H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Limited. Salary Rs. 350 to Rs. 500, British Government Currency, rising by annual increment of Rs. 50.

Applicants to state age, nationality and qualifications, giving details of experience. Copies of testimonials to accompany application. Knowledge of railway accounts preferred. Personal interview of the selected candidate may be required.

Applications to reach THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR by the 31st January 1916. 1001

WANTED the following TEACHERS for the Godfrey English School, Maihar State, E. I. R.:—

(i) A Sanskrit Pandit on Rs. 20 p.m. A Madhyama passed candidate will be preferred.

(ii) A qualified Drawing Master (English) on Rs. 15 p.m.

(iii) A certified Gymnastic Master on Rs. 15 p.m.

Applications stating age, caste and qualifications should be forwarded with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned to THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS. 1003

WANTED.—Two CHARGEMEN for Perambur Workshops who have a thorough knowledge of Lathe and Machine work and who are capable of efficiently supervising a large staff of workmen.

2. Men with experience of supervising and who have held positions of responsibility will be preferred. Salary offered Rs. 5-8-0 to Rs. 7-0-0 a day according to qualification and experience.

3. Applications which must state clearly the age and nationality of the applicant, the salary now drawn and full details as to training and experience accompanied with true copies of certificates should be addressed to the LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, M. and S. M. Railway, Perambur, not later than February 3rd.

4. Selected candidates must be prepared to join at once. 803

WANTED

WANTED—A reliable man as a Depot Manager. Apply with testimonials stating lowest salary to Box No. 713, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2960

WANTED—A full time CLERK who can write good hand. Salary Rs. 20. Apply to Box No. 712. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2959

WANTED—Young smart and honest HINDU CANVASSER. One knowing English well. Apply to Box No. 714, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2962

WANTED—Will any gentleman recommend a good COOK who has served district officers. Please write to Box No. 711, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2958

WANTED.—An expert shorthand typist immediately. Only Gujarati Hindus need, Apply. PREMCHAND ROYCHAND, and SONS, Apollo Street. 2916

WANTED—EUROPEAN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER on Commission bases only. Good prospects for energetic person. Apply to Box No. 705, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2907

WANTED a PARSI or INDIAN CHRISTIAN LADY for the family of a Ruling Chief. Must be able to teach Euclid, Algebra, Arithmetic. Please apply stating salary required to Box No. 709, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2934

WANTED.—For State Zanana Hospital experienced EUROPEAN LADY DOCTOR with English qualifications. Salary Rs. three hundred (300) and free house and Conveyance. Apply with copies of testimonials to JUDICIAL SECRETARY, Rampur State, U.P. 800

WANTED.—A TEACHER for Mathematics and Science, for the Karachi Grammar School. A trained B.Sc preferred. Must be a good disciplinarain and have had teaching experience. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE HEAD MASTER, Karachi Grammar School. 802

WANTED.—An ENGINEERING GRADUATE as STATE ENGINEER to hold charge of the Public Works Department on a salary of Rs. 150 per month, with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 40. Apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, Feudatory State, Rajnandgaon, B. N. Railway. 801

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE, combined four stories, at New Kazi Street, near Null Bazar Police Chawki. Apply Box No. 551, "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—263 pairs gents' Tan box Hide Oxford Walking Shoes, Linen lined, bark tanned soles, handsewn, toes capped, medium, narrow toes. Your opportunity do not miss it. In sizes 5, 6, 8, 9, and 10. Reduced price Rs. 5.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO., 6128 MADRAS.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR SERIOUS STAMP-COLLECTORS.—Want to sell a highly specialized collection of British India stamps containing entire sheets and blocks and rarities; a collection of Great Britain stamps, rich and magnificent; and a collection of Colonials containing Queen, King Edward and King George stamps. A rare opportunity not likely to recur. Apply "A.B.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A nice large airy room with bath-room attached, etc., also it has got a separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 1111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1006

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 2762

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR of PATEL HOUSE Middle Colaba from 1st February, facing the Back Bay, with four Bed Rooms, a Drawing and a Dining Room, and a big verandah, double Frontage. Apply WITHIN. 2901

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished. Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

Ambition and health go hand in hand. Health fails, ambition wanes. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, cures constipation, keeps your health good and your spirits high. D 11

NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1916 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1916, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 8th day of January, 1916.

V. A. DABHOLKAR,
2851 Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients have contracted to purchase from Mr. VALLI MAHOMED EBRAHIM the property hereunder described ALL persons who may have any right, title, interest, claim or demand into upon or out of the said property of any kind or nature whatsoever either by way of inheritance, bequest, mortgage, charge, sale gift, lease, lien, whatever or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such right, title, interest, claim or demand and all such right, title, interest claim or demand if any shall be deemed to have been waived and to be null and void and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVEMENTIONED.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Khetwady Back Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 505 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2004 to 2006, 2121, 2122, 2291 to 2294, 2301 2318 and 3219 New No. A/12A/9136 Old Survey Nos. 813, 821, 822 and New Survey No. 3A/5504 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and West by the property of Jehangir Manekji Contractor on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Amirudin Teyabji and on or towards the North by the Khetwady Back Road and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 2077(1) and Street Nos. 88-92 and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Valli Mahomed.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1916

(Sd.) DUBASH & CO.,
2938 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of MULCHAND MAGANLAL, of Baroda Hindu Inhabitant a Baroda Lawyer .....Deceased

Bai SANTOKEBAI, widow and only next of kin of MULCHAND MAGANLAL, of Baroda Hindu Inhabitant now temporarily residing at Pydhowni outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI.
The 18th day of Jan. 1916.
Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL,
2963 Petitioner's Attorneys.

S. S. "LICHTENFELS."

CONSIGNEES of cargo ex s. s. "LICHTENFELS", which has been ordered through hostile firms, but the delivery of which has not yet been taken, are informed that unless they apply for delivery to Messrs. S. D. Billimoria & Co., Public Accountants, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, before 31st January 1916, the goods in question will be disposed of by the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns in such manner as he deems proper. The Controller will not be responsible for any liability in respect of such goods.

P. S. MELLOR,
Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns.
Bombay, 17th January, 1916. 2941

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant, Headache relieved immediately. C 15

NOTICES.

THE BURHANPUR TAPTI MILL, LTD.

NOTICE, RE SALE OF WASTE.

TENDERS for purchases of all kinds of wastes produced during the year, 1916, at the Burhanpur Tapti Mill will be received till 1 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1916, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Medows Street, Fort.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept any particular or highest tender.

Other terms and conditions from the undersigned.

COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROS,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
The Burhanpur Tapti Mill Limited.
2956

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT

NOTICE No. EMB. 20.

THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR of Supplies and Transport, VI (Poona) Divisional Area, Poona, invites offers at 12 noon on the 28th January 1916 for 25,000 COTTON BLANKETS. Merchants dealing in this article are invited to

(i) furnish samples
(ii) intimate quantity that can be supplied
(iii) period of delivery, and
(iv) price for delivery at Bombay.

Further particulars on application to:—

G. W. PALIN, Colonel,
Asst. Director of Supplies & Transport.
VI (Poona) Divisional Area.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOTACHIWADI GIRGAON BACK ROAD.

Under instructions from Bai Puribai daughter of Ragowji Ramji the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Narayan Bhaskar Chimboorker, Balaram Bhasker Chimboorker and Ganpat Bhasker Chiboorker personally and also as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Bhasker Shivram Chimboorker deceased the mortgagors, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises on MONDAY, the 7th February, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in exercise of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 4th day of November 1913 and made between the mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of ground of the Pension and Tex tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house stand. ing thereon situate lying and being in Girgaum Oart (Khotachiwadi) at Girgaum Back Road in the Oart called Pasmady without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement eleven feet and three inches in breadth from East to West on Northern side, and nine feet and six inches on the Southern side, and one hundred and fifty-six feet in length from North to South on the Eastern side and one hundred and fifty-four feet and six inches on the Western side, be the same little more or less (and one hundred and ninety-three square yards according to the Collector's bilis) and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 303 and New No. 2047 old Survey No. 562 and New Survey No. 7870 in the name of the late Bhasker Shivram and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under "D" Ward No. 1117 Street No. 64 and bounded on the East by the house of Hirchand Dhackji on the West by the house formerly of Balaji Pandowji afterwards of Chandrabhagabai on the North by the passage of the oart and on the South by the oart of Nurbadabai widow of Wishwnath Dhondjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at No. 95 Ash Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES COTTON YARN.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 22nd January at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, by order of Sheth Popatlal Joitadas and on account and at the risk of Sheth Ranchhoddas Laxmandas.

50 bales Indo China Mill's cotton yarn (the balance of the Kabala of 100 bales, of December delivery) No. 10 flower ticket, each bale of 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid and the delivery order of the Mill to be taken within three days.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT 1ST MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from Bai Ratanbai wife of Shapurji Jahangir Vakil the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Shaik Haji Hoosein Haji Sulleman the mortgagor Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by public auction on the premises on Wednesday the 9th day of February 1916 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), pursuant to the power of sale reserved to an vested in the said mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated the 10th day of March 1915 and made between the mortagagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Ground with the dwelling house and premises situate at Marine Cross lane in the Registration, sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Bombay Municipality under street No. 5 "C" Ward No. 2585 and the ground containing by admeasurement 100 square yards and bounded as follows that is to say or or towards the East by the public Road or Dhuswady on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage or on towards the North by the property of Nowroji and on or towards the South by the property of Ardeshir Hormusji bearing New Servey No. 8298.

SECONDLY:— All that piece or parcel of Fazendari ground with the dewelling house and premises situate at Marine-cross Lane in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Street No. 141 "C" ward No. 2594 and the ground containing by admeasurment 86 square yards and bearing New Survey No. 8998 and bounded as follows that is to-say on or towards the East by the property of Dinshaw Nowroji Belgamwalla on or towards the West by the public passage on or towards the North by the Sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jahangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office No. 95 Ash lane Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS ETC.

SALE TO-DAY at 3 P.M. (S. T.)

The sale of jewellery, gold and silver ornaments etc., commenced yesterday will be resumed TO-DAY at 3 p.m. (S. T.)

A VERY RARE OPPORTUNTY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF NICELY SITUATED PLOTS OF LAND FOR BUNGALOWS ETC., ON MALBAR HILL ROAD:

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 6TH FEBRUARY 1916, AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will on SUNDAY, the 6th February, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell the following valuable plots of Land on the premises under instructions from the owner.

PARTICULARS.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 6TH

All that piece or parcel of free hold land or ground, situate lying and being in the Island of Bombay on the Malabar Hill Road, bearing Collector's Old No. 323 New No. 3128, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 2/7293 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 2490 (2) Street No. 433 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy, on or towards the South by the Malabar Hill Road, on or towards the East by the property of Chatoorbhuj Hemraj and on or towards the West by the property of Osman Haji Abdulla.

The land described above is divided into plots as under which will be sold singly or otherwise as convenient.

Plot No.	About Square Yards.
1	699
2	696
3	813
4	1,014
5	1,047
6	1,038
7	1,183

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of plan please apply to Messrs. Khunderao Laud and Mehta, Solicitors, at their office No. 29 Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

N.B.—Building sites so well situated on Malabar Hill are rare, and we invite special attention of Gentlemen interested in sound investments to this Auction Sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Very Important to Mill Owners, Colour and Chemical Merchants, Mill and Gin Stores Suppliers.

AUCTION SALE of Sulphur Green Colour, Sulphur Brown Colour, Sulphur Yellow Colour, Sulphate of Alumina (Powder), 20 and 16 per cent. Alizarine, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 29h instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioners, will sell by Public Auction, at their Offices at 53, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors concerned:—

4 kegs each half cwt Sulphur Green.
6 kegs each half cwt Sulphur Yellow.
8 kegs each half cwt Sulphur Brown.
5 kegs each 4 cwt Sulphate of Alumina (powder).
2 tons 16 per cent. Alizarine (genuine quality, original packing).
1 ton 20 per cent. Alizarine (genuine quality, original packing).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of the sale, the balance to be paid and lots taken delivery of within four days of the sale.

P.S.—The kegs of Alizarine will be sold as per original weights.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd [illegible]6.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th January, 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, horses and carriages, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), and household and omce furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined with tapestry, office chairs, mirror door almyrahs, sideboards, dressing and writing tables, big show case, glass door book cases, bookstands, marble top centre tables, teapoys, towel horse, wall clock, etc.

The property of a European lady:—

Cane chair, set of harness, horse food, scale, stone, etc.

The property of a Native Prince:—

1 Chandellier of 4 lights
1 Brass standard floor lamp storm proof hanging lamps, storm proof table and wall lamps.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.)

2 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office broughams.
2 rubber-tyred palanquin-shaped miniature office shigrams.
1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.

The property of a gentleman:—

1-8 h.p. De Dion motor car, four seated.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Some second-hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE CASE OF COLOUR CRYSTAL (FINE YELLOW).

Under instructions from Messrs. Velji Sunderji and Co. and on account and risk of Shah Shantilal Kantilal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 25th January, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the firm of Messrs. Velji Sunderji and Co. situate at No. 182, Kaji Syed Street, (Moody Bazar).

1 case colour crystal (fine yellow) Chilli Brand, marked T. T.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

On SUNDAY, the 30th day of January, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 9, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, very valuable household neat-made furniture (made to order) by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Dewji Canji and others, consisting of sliding dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiter, dinner waggon, meat-safe, sideboard, drawing room Chesterfield comfortable spring cushion suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry easy rocking and Curzon chairs, artistic cabinets, dressing chest of drawers, single and double mirror door almirahs, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, cheval glass, clothes baskets, reclining sofas, marble top round and octagon table, fancy tile top teapoys, corner cabinets, chiffoniers, palmstands, sliding glass door and revolving book cases, hatstands, Singapore cane furniture pieces, blackwood chairs with rich engravings, dressing and writing tables, big Persian carpets, sweet-toned cottage piano, free wheel bicycle, very large grandfather clock, teakwood, blackwood and iron single and double bedsteads, towel horse, wash-hand tables, flower vases, rich platedware, chinaware, glassware, crockeryware, flower pots, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of L. J. Worgan, Esq., the Deputy Accountant-General, Secretariat.

Also one square Brougham by Offord and Son.

1 8-10 h.p. Rover Motor Car two-seated.

Catalogues will be printed and the furniture will be on view 4 days before sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF THE DEFAULTING PURCHASERS TO WORK THE COTTON PRESS AT DABHOI IN BARODA DISTRICT.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and on account and risk of Messrs. Himatlal Hargowan Sirolia and Pirozeshaw B. Cama (of Dabhoi) the defaulting purchasers of the right to work the cotton press at Dabhoi, of the Insolvent, Tyabally Esmalji Esoofbhoy, traded as Messrs. Shaikh Adam Esoofbhoy and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 29th day of January, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right of the said defaulting purchasers to work the Cotton Press at Dabhoi in Baroda District for the season ending 31st day of May 1916.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

Messrs. BENNETT& Co., will on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, sell by public auction at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Union Mill, Pavel, on account of the concerned.

A large quantity of dropping No. 1, 2, 3 mixed good waste, stripping, roving ends bondas, card cotton and sliners, cotton fly etc., slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1916.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY THE 24TH JANUARY, AT 2 P.M., (S.T.).

Auction Sale of Provisions for Indian Troops, Packing Cases, and other Stores, at No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Docks.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will on MONDAY, the 24th day of January, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Docks:—

A lot of provisions for Indian Troops, consisting of atta, ghee, parched gram, powa, dates, turmeric, tea, chillies, goor, of gunny bags, and unserviceable articles.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR

A THEATRICAL EVENT!
FOR 5 NIGHTS ONLY.
Commencing
TUESDAY, JANUARY 25TH
AT 9-30 P. M.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents
WOLESELEY CHARLES CO
'THE SCAMPS'
'THE SCAMPS'
(Direct from London)
"The last word in Concert Parties"
IN
A Programme of Novelty and Refined Merriment.
3 HOURS OF SHEER DELIGHT!
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY
Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.
Plan at ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
COLOSSAL WEEK-END PROGRAMMES.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-45
CINEMA:—
MIZPAH,
HOW LT. ROSE SPIKED THE ENEMY'S GUNS,
LOVE ON A YACHT,
AND
WON BY WAITING.

TO-NIGHT AT 10
GRAND CONCERT:—
MADAME MARION KEMP,
MISS IVY WIGMORE,
MR. FRANCIS HALLS,
AND
MR. HAROLD PROCTOR.

To-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m.
SACRED CONCERT
BY THE
MARION KEMP COMPANY.

To-morrow at 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.
NEW CINEMA PROGRAMME.
The great French Subject:
RICHELIUE
A wonderful historical drama of the time of Louis XIII produced by a great American film Company.
A rollicking Parisian Farce.
THE PERSUASIVE POWERS OF A REVOLVER
with Max Linder making all the laughter and yet another French Comic
YOUTH MUST HAVE ITS DAY.
And also
PATHE GAZETTE
With the latest News received by the last Mail.
Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.
HOLDERS OF TICKETS for the SACRED CONCERT may retain their seats FREE OF CHARGE for the first Cinema performance.

NEXT SATURDAY JANUARY 29TH.
OPENING OF THE
CHARLES HOWITT
AND
A. PHILLIPS'
THEATRICAL SEASON.
First Plays:
"MILESTONES"
THE PRODIGAL SON,
THE LAND OF PROMISE.
Box Plan will be opened at S. Rose & Co. Early Next Week.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

The biggest and best serial yet.

MISS PEARL WHITE
TO-NIGHT
"THE POISONED ROOM" AND "THE VAMPIRE"
IMPERIAL CINEMA.
CHARNI ROAD. Telephone No. 2020.
Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. nightly. Prices—Boxes 6 Seats Rs. 9. Balcony Seats Rs. 1-8
Matinees—Sat. & Sun. 5 p.m. Rsd. Class Re. 1. 1st Class As. 8. 2nd Class As. 4. 3rd Class As. 2.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

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TO-NIGHT! *TO-NIGHT!!*
6,000 feet. 6,000 feet.
THE
QUEST! **QUEST!**
OR
AN ANGEL IN A DREAM
Don't Forget To See
SATURDAY, 29TH JANUARY.
"BROKEN COIN"
55,000 feet. WITH 55,000 feet.
Rs. 1,000 CASH PRIZE Rs. 1,000
TIME AND PRICE AS USUAL.

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The greatest mystery story of all time
THE BLACK BOX 15 Episodes
THE BLACK BOX 40,000 feet
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The most vivid portrayal of crime and its detection ever known to man.

Swift and powerful action, breathless scenes, wonderful acting.

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The wondrous marvels of science used in the detection of crime....The **pocket wireless**....Anihaldyte, which explodes in one direction only....Photoblsme, moving picture by telephone....electric thought transference....hypnotic confession etc.

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The leap from the fast Express.
Mysterious hands that move in the air.
Death defying leap from a tower to the top of the mile.
A minute freight train.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7, 8-45, 10-30 (S. T.)
EXTRA PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5-15 (S. T.)
USUAL HALF RATES.
Illustrated complete booklet [illegible]ne Anna.

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Rendezvous of the Cultured.
FOUR FAREWELL CONCERTS
By
MADAME MARION KEMP
and her brilliant
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PROGRAMME FOR

10 P.M.	TO-NIGHT	10 P.M.
	MADAME KEMP	Will Sing
Comme la nuit		BOHM
Ave Maria		PASTON COOPER
with Violin Obligato Miss IVY WIGMORE		
My Ain Folk		LEMON
Three Fishers		HULLAH
Land of Hope and Glory		ELGON
with orchestral accompaniment		
	MISS IVY WIGMORE ARCM.	
Liebesfrend		KREISLER
Poe'me Hongoris		LEDERER
	MR. FRANCIS HALLS	
Drake Goes West		SANDERSON
Toreador Song		CARMEN
	MR. HAROLD PROCTOR	
Polonaise A Major		CHOPIN.

PROGRAMME FOR
TO-MORROW'S SACRED CONCERT

5 P.M.	MATINEE	5 P.M.
	MADAME KEMP	Will Sing
O Divine Redeemer		GOUNOD
He shall feed His Flock		MESSIAH
He was despised		MESSIAH
Ombra ma fui		HANDEL
Nearer my God to Thee		CAREY
Abide with me		LIDDLE
	MISS IVY WIGMORE.	
Albumlatt.		WAGNER
Liebeslied.		KREISLER
Schon Rosmarin.		
	MR. FRANCIS HALLS	
There is a Green Hill far away		GOUNOD
The people that walked in Darkness		HANDEL (MESSIAH)
	MR. HAROLD PROCTOR	
Prelude		RACHMANINOFF

The COMPANY fulfil an engagement at POONA next TUESDAY, and return for their last two concerts on THURSDAY and FRIDAY.

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Prices: Rs. 3, 2, 1-8. Re. 1 & As. 8.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated. Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take. C 17

AMUSEMENTS

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

To-night the Excelsior Management take great pleasure in presenting the most vigorous slice of history ever filmed

"SPARTACUS"
OR, THE REVOLT OF THE ROMAN GLADIATORS

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"SPARTACUS"
OR, THE REVOLT OF THE ROMAN GLADIATORS

This film 6,000 feet long had the great honour of being shown before THEIR MAJESTIES KING GEORGE AND QUEEN MARY.

A true story of history 100 years B. C. "SPARTICUS" a man of magnificent physique rose from a captured slave to be a great Roman General. The escape of the slaves over a mountain precipice when surrounded by the Roman Legions is one of the most daredevil exploits ever acted before a camera.

ACTORS OF MAGNIFICENT PHYSIQUE! SUPERB SCENERY!
BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPHY! SENSATIONAL PLOT!

To-morrow Sunday Three Performances 4-30, 6-30, and 10 p.m.

SKATING RINK

Daily Sessions and Children's Matinee as usual
SPORTS ON SKATES.
TUESDAY 25th JANUARY 1916.

USUAL SKATING SESSION AT 9-30.
SPORTS TO COMMENCE 10-15.
After which general skating until midnight.

1 **WALTZING,** Two steps and fancy skating competition.
2 **AFFINITY RACE FOR LADIES AND GENTS**—Tea Race.
3 **EVENT FOR GENTLEMEN**—"Musical Chairs."
4 **AFFINTY RACE**—The Gentlem n skating backwards, the Lady forwards, three times round.
5 **BAZAAR ACCOUNTS RACE**—6 Entries.
6 **A STEEPLE CHASE**—8 Entries.
7 **OBSTACLE RACE FOR RINK BOYS**-3 Laps

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.
(3rd Sunday after Epiphany, 23rd Jan.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle). Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barnam, Archdeacon.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Lloyd in E Flat; Hymns, 209, 255, 321, 107; 5.30 p.m., Children's Service; 6.30 p.m., Hymns 172, 543, 302; Collections for Bombay Church Extension Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 p.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong and Sermon at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass, 8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain; Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden, M.A., (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, M.A., Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A., (Marathi), Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., (Gujrati): Rev. L. Hari English Services—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon; Collection for L. B. M. M., Bombay. Marthi Service, 9 a.m.; Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's. Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani), Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. B. Grey Collier. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8.30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6.30 p.m., Evensong.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzerathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass, Holy Communion and Sermon, 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-0 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6.30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, by Rev. Father Nicholson. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland. 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Praise List: Psalm 121, tune 65, Paraphrase 56, tune 33, Hymns 219, 153, 599 (1st tune). Offertory.

United Free Church of Scotland Wandby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray 5 p.m., Service for young people; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray; 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe English Service 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Senoot Hour in Union Hall

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, 11 a.m. Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H Sheriff; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. Dr. J. Hope Moulton; 5-45 p.m. Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Mr. G. Bennett; 6-30 Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel, 6-30 p.m., Telugu Service).

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Malelu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Goodwill Hall, Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m. Afternoon Service: Preacher, Rev. N. G. Gaikwad.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba, Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. E. Hubbard: Sunday School and Men's Bible Class from 5 to 6 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar Very Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar: Rev. J. J. Dias Sunday Services Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Pettis and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, Masses, 6 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m.; Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa. There will be XIII Hours' Adoration from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.). His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will preside at the concluding act, which commences at 6-30 p.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra —9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses. 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m. 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses: 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Prarthana Samaj.—Mr. K. Natarajan, will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on Sunday, at 5.30 p.m.

SCENT OF ORIENTALS.

Otto Dilbahar

(*Registered*)

Fragrant, dainty and lasting yet never over-powering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol, but it is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per Small bottle .. .. Rs. 0-8-0
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Perfumed card one anna each. V. P. Extra. If

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OTTO DILBAHAR.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO
Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nil.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 21.

Makarini	Hollis	Adelaide
Brevnton	Lightfool	Hull
Uganda	Amos	Calcutta
Lovedano	Giacopello	Calcutta

The following steamers received port clearance on Friday:—

Steamer—Tenshin Maru	for	Kobe
" Ascot	for	Negapatam
" River Arexes	for	Baltimore

The following steamers entered the docks for loading on Friday:—

Steamer—Berbera	for	London (to arrive)

S. S. Maloja:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Maloja with the homeward Mails of the 16th instant arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. yesterday.

S. S. Breynton:—The steamer Breynton, 2,859 tons, Captain J. H. Lightfoot, left for Hull yesterday with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Makarini:—The steamer Makarini, 5,442 tons, Captain H. Hollis, sailed yesterday for Adelaide via Colombo, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Tenshin Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Tenshin Maru, 2,478 tons, Captain Yamazuki will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

S. S. Ascot:—The steamer Ascot, 2,785 tons, Captain E. H. Pendred, will sail to-day for Negapatam, in water ballast.

S. S. River Arexes:—The steamer River Arexes, 2,832 tons, Captain J. Finlay, will sail to-day for Baltimore via Suez Canal with a general cargo on board.

Friday, 21st Jan. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Perla	Ross	W. & A. G. & Co
C.&R. Breynton	Lightfoot	W. & A. G. & Co
F. Tenshin Maru	Yamazaki	N. Y. Kaisha
R. River Arexes	Simpson	James Findlay & Co
M. Nairung		T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	B. S. N. Co
Punadi	B. S. N. Co
Satmanji	B. S. N. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Bellview	Churchill	W. & A. G. & Co.
4 Sardar	Weeks	P. G. S. N. Co
9 Luzon Maru	Miyata	O. S. K. Kaisha
10 & 11 Yetorofu Maru	Ogura	N. Y. Kaisha
14 Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin	Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co
2 Cocanada		M. M. & Co.
4 City of Lahore	Haliday	K. Nixon & Co
8 Silksworth Hall	Williams	L. Dreyfus & Co
17 Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co

H. D. D.

ty of Glasgow	Morrison	K. Nixon & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Ascot	Penared	T. M. & Co
Isle of Mull	Weeks	
Florence Dia	Nacoda	Bhimji
Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Mandala	Swanson	P. & O. Co

EXPORTS.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Perla (s) 2,000 cwt. mowraseed Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Berbera (s) 400 bales hemp G. Veerji & Co., 30 bales hemp K. Visram & Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO'.

Berbera (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore T. Morrison & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nankin (s) 50 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co., 200 bales cotton C. Ebrahim & Co., 400 bales cotton H. Nensey & Co.

Luzon Maru (s) 50 bales cotton T. Yuasa.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nankin (s) 1,435 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 100 bales cotton twist T. David, 20 bales cotton twist E. D. Sassoon & Co., 100 bales cotton twist A. E. J. Abraham, 25 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David & Co., 150 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co., 600 bales cotton T. Yuasa.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nankin (s) 500 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co., 173 bales cotton twist Sassoon J. David & Co., 284 bales cotton twist J. David, 295 cwt. myrabollams P. Ladha, 300 cwt. olibanum A. Chagla & Co., 72 cwt. kismiss A. Fazulbhoy, 170 cwt. kismiss J. Govindji & Co., 30 cwt. ooplate A. Mahomedally, 42 cwt. jardaloo Chaingtai, 71 cwt. sharkfins A. Dhunji & Co., 12 cwt. fishmaws R. Dhunji & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Luzon Maru (s) 300 bales cottom M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Luzon Maru (s) 2,200 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 403 cwt. gum arabic M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 21.

S. S. Mandala from Calcutta Agents, Mackinon Mackenzie & Co.—2 cases E. P. ware.

K. B. JOSHI & Co

CENTURY BUILDING

No. 321, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Something Entirely New.

DEEP WELL FORCE PUMP

For drawing water from deep wells these pumps hav no other paralle. Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow.

Price, Rs. 60.

SHALLOW WELL PUMPS

Up to 25 feet depth.

Rs. 35

Write for full Particulars

MARTIN'S PIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Th usands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

What's the use of coughing when Zymole Trokeys will stop it? They are pleasing in appearance and taste, thoroughly antiseptic and contain nothing injurious.

B17

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 21.

The disturbance has only given local snowfall in Kashmir and the North-west Frontier Province, the one heavy fall being two feet at Sonamarg. It is not likely to give any rainfall on the plains except in northeast India.

Forecast:—Further light snowfall in Kashmir and local rainfall in Assam.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 21st January, 1816, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess over the whole division; night temperature is also above normal except in the extreme eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme western and north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual in Gujarat and Kathiawar but drier in Central India West. Night temperature is generally in excess; day temperature is also above normal in Central India West and at Deesa and Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is generally in excess in the norther half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear.

General Remarks.—No rainfall of importance has been reported. The depression has moved into Rajputana and with its eastward advance cloud has decreased in Baluchistan, Sind and the western half of the Punjab.

A few light showers may occur in east Rajputana and possibly in the west United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 21st of January 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th)	62.7	48.4	96	..	2.40	—4.50
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th)	76.6	59.6	82	0.48	0.49	—1.65
Mu-kat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (20th)	83.6	70.3	63	..	0.27	—1.20
PUNJAB—						
Multan	76.3	47.8	61	..	0.13	—0.38
Rawalpindi	69.6	45.1	58	..	0.19	—2.39
Lahore	74.3	45.6	71	..	0.17	—0.95
Hissar	80.1	49.2	54	..	0.02	..
Ambala	74.7	44.3	75	..	0.28	—1.81
Delhi	77.0	49.8	63	..	0.02	—1.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	76.7	53.4	52	..	0	—0.72
Mainpuri	76.8	48.3	65	..	0.01	—1.06
Jhansi	80.9	50.6	57	..	0.24	—0.55
Cawnpore	75.4	47.7	94	..	0.02	—0.97
Allahabad	76.0	49.2	84	..	0.14	—0.99
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	76.5	46.8	59	..	0	—0.34
Karachi	74.9	61.4	83	..	0	—0.54
Ajmer	78.2	48.8	42	..	0.05	—0.60
Jaipere	77.8	51.8	53	..	0.11	—0.53
Kotah	85.2	55.1	47	..	0	—0.46
Mount Abu	69.2	52.6	50	..	0	—0.49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	80.6	58.9	84	..	0	—0.16
Dwarka	79.8	69.2	85	..	0.19	0.09
Veraval	77.4	64.3	75	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	81.4	57.8	79	..	0	—0.29
Bhavnagar Para	89.6	60.8	86	..	0	—0.32
Surat	86.5	60.3	68	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	86.8	61.3	65	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	88.1	54.1	73	..	0	—0.22
Neemuch	84.9	56.6	54	..	0.06	—0.38
Indore	85.1	54.1	54	..	0.66	0
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	70.9	49.8	69	..	0.15	—1.17
Saugor	71.6	56.6	44	..	0.09	—1.34
Hoshangabad	84.3	52.4	76	..	0.12	—1.03
Khandwa	88.1	55.3	64	..	0.63	—0.31
Akola	87.8	54.4	49	..	1.72	0.29
Amroati	86.2	59.2	53	..	0.45	—0.90
Nagpur	85.1	53.5	73	..	0.16	—1.34
Chanda	85.5	54.2	73	..	0.62	—0.60
Raipur	81.7	54.6	66	..	0.33	—0.47
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.0	70.3	82	..	0.09	—0.43
Ratnagiri	84.9	67.1	55	..	0.81	9.20
Mormugao	83.2	68.0	85	..	0.94	—0.22
Karwar	85.9	61.4	87	..	1.07	—0.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.4	53.9	49	..	0.16	—0.60
Ahmednagar	83.2	51.6	55	..	3.40	2.35
Poona	80.4	52.9	72	..	0.33	—0.74
Sholapur	87.8	57.8	45	..	1.27	—0.29
Bijapur	85.8	58.5	50	..	0.43	—0.77
Belgaum	82.8	53.8	55	..	1.70	—0.18
Ahmedabad	83.7	54.5	51	..	1.82	0.80
Nizamabad (Indore)	86.3	57.7	66	..	0.88	0.07
Hyderabad	82.2	58.0	70	..	0.79	—0.40
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.8	67.2	72	..	8.17	4.83
Calicut	84.8	67.6	81	..	13.29	7.09
Cochin	91.7	69.5	72	..	8.84	0.49
Colombo	87.0	69.2	91	..	27.84	7.83
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.8	64.1	83	..	20.73	14.54
Bellary	87.8	61.2	75	..	7.28	5.11
Cuddapah	87.2	63.1	80	..	9.44	4.85
Madras	94.9	64.9	84	..	21.24	1.56
Bangalore	83.3	55.8	96	..	3.60	0.09
Coimbatore	86.5	63.8	80	..	6.76	1.96
Trichinopoly	88.7	68.1	77	..	12.73	4.71
Negapatam	82.7	67.3	95	..	24.23	—3.91

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

HIGH WATER					LOW WATER			
Day of week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth. on Still.		Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth. on Still.	
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.		Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	
Fri.	21	m 0 7	28 8		21	m 6 12	18 10	
		m 11 53a	26 2			5 46a	16 0	
Sat.	22	m 0 34	28 10		22	m 6 49	18 5	
		0 28a	26 5			6 17a	16 3	
Sun.	23	m 1 1	28 9		23	m 7 8	13 1	
		1 4a	26 6			6 47a	16 7	
Mon.	24	m 1 28	28 6		24	m 7 26	17 10	
		1 41a	26 5			7 16a	17 4	
Tues.	25	m 1 57	28 2		25	m 8 6	17 8	
		2 21a	26 1			7 49a	18 2	
Wed.	26	m 2 27	27 7		26	m 8 41	17 7	
		3 9a	25 8			8 29a	19 3	
Thur.	27	m 3 1	26 11		27	m 9 24	17 7	
		4 9a	25 3			9 19a	20 6	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 21 (Friday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 25m.
" 22 (Saturday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 26m.
" 23 (Sunday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 27m.
" 24 (Monday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 27m.
" 25 (Tuesday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 28m.
" 26 (Wednesday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 29m.
" 27 (Thursday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 29m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	5 January 1916	10h.	1-30 a.m.
First Quarter	12 "	9h.	7-6 a.m.
Full Moon	20 "	1h.	59-0 p.m.
Last Quarter	"	6h.	5-1 a.m.

PRESBYTERIANS IN INDIA.

MESSAGE OF LOYALTY.

The following letter was sent by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in India, which met at Lahore last month, to H. E. the Viceroy:—

We, Minister and Elders of the Presbyterian Church in India, being now gathered together in General Assembly for the first time since the outbreak of the war, desire respectfully to convey to you in the name of the 92,000 Indian Christians whom we represent, an expression of loyalty and sympathy. We believe that the Empire in which we have the happiness to live is contending for ideals of truth and honour, although we wish it had been possible to use other weapons than those of destruction in a cause so worthy. And while it is our earnest prayer that ere long peace and true brotherhood may be established on a righteous and enduring basis, we recognise with profound thankfulness to the Giver of all good that even out of the evils which have overtaken us many blessings have come. Willing sacrifices have been made on the altar of humanity; sorrow has been borne with courage and fortitude; Indians and Europeans have been drawn together as never before through Indian soldiers serving the King-Emperor in defence, not of India only but of Britain and fighting side by side with British soldiers to preserve the liberties of other nations. In all these matters your Excellency has borne an honourable part. With unfringed sympathy we mourn the domestic losses which your Excellency has sustained; we rejoice that in spite of them you have been able to remain among us, and trust that to the very end strength may be given you for the discharge of the duties of your high office.

If it be not presumptuous on our part, we congratulate your Excellency on the success which has characterised your administration through a period of difficulty and strain, and particularly on the conciliatory policy which has helped to secure a united India and to maintain peace in our land.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

The following reply has been received:—

The Viceroy desires me to acknowledge with his warm and grateful thanks the Memorial passed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in India, copy of which you forwarded with your letter of the 31st December. The sentiments it expresses alike in regard to India and to the great struggle in which the Empire is involved are conceived in a lofty spirit; and while his Excellency appreciates very deeply the flattering terms in which allusion has been made to his administration and the sympathetic reference to his own personal sorrows, he values most of all the blessing of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church conveyed to him in their Memorial.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 21st January 1916 was 30.149 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 20th January, 1916

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29.022	Inches
Temperature of Air	76.2	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.5	"
Dew point	64.7	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.684	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0	"
Maximum Temperature of Air	84.0	"
Minimum do. do	68.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE.ENE.WNW.NW.NNW	
Movement of Wind do do.	158	Miles.

DOOAR PLANTERS.

HELP DURING WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

At the annual meeting of the Dooars' Planters Association, the Chairman Mr. W. L. Travers referring to the war said that planters and local doctors subscribed Rs. 18,086 for a special war gift from the Dooars. In August last they offered a motor ambulance launch to the Government for the transport of the wounded in Mesopotamia which was accepted in December last. A number of younger men have left for active service and for those who could not have work there were two methods of showing sympathy. First to render themselves efficient for defensive purpose should they be required and second to give freely with both hands to the extent that their circumstances permit.

AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,

DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60

Fillings Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges

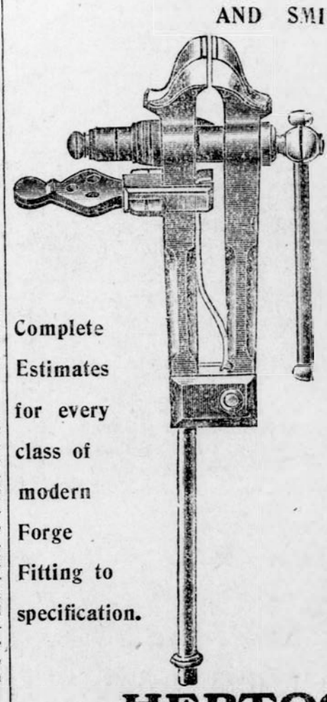
All work guaranteed for five years

Did you get VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA?

Of course I did Mums — I dont like any other kind — An' dont forget it when you make the Choc's this time

SMITHY EQUIPMENT

AND SMITHS' REQUISITES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.



Complete Estimates for every class of modern Forge Fitting to specification.

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ANVILS
HAMM
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TACKLE
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FOUNDRY AND
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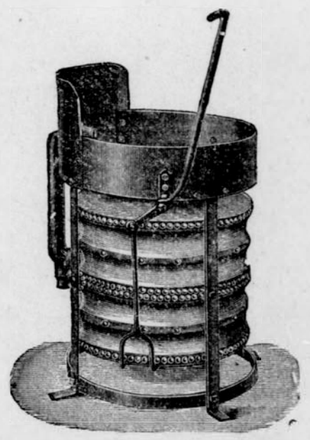
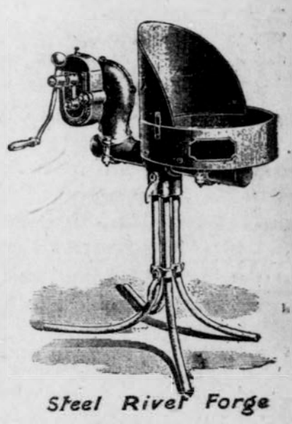
REQUISITES





Steel Rivet Forge

HEPTOCLA SALEBHOY & Co.

SHIPCHANDLERS, IRON MONGERS, GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

327, ABDUL REHMAN STREET, & 64, TAMARIND LANE, FORT.

SMART

SINGLE BREASTED LOUNGE SUITS.

LATEST STYLES.

A Choice Range of new Patterns and Colours.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

Fancy and Striped Cashmere Suits Rs. 30 and 35.

Fancy Tweed Suits Rs. 30 and 35.

Flannels in Large Varieties from Rs. 25 and 30.

Indigo Navy Blue Serge Suits Rs. 30, 35 and 40.

Ponjee and China Silk Suits Rs. 25, 30 and 35.

Best Indian hand made Silk Suit Rs. 21.

Real Mercerised Tussore in all Shades Rs. 15-8 a Suit.

Holland and Linen Rs. 12-8 a Suit.

Best White Cricketing Flannls Rs. 10, 11 & 12 a Pair of Trousers.

The New Bombay Tailoring Co.

Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

293, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, but more moderate in price. Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

BEWARE OF ... IMITATIONS.

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER
replaces.
GERMAN PILSENER.

DAINIPPON BREWERY COMPANY

The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND
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The Best Brands in Japan, Nothing to match them in quality.

Sole Agents.

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Sub-Agents: D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.
D. D. BARIA & CO., BOMBAY.

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TYPEWRITER RIBBONS
They are thoroughly BRITISH made by BRITISH hands by BRITISH labour with BRITISH Capital.
"DEFIANCE" carbon papers Rs. 4-8 a box of 100 sheets.
"RIBBONS" @ Rs. 2-4 each or Rs. 21 per dozen.
Samples free on application to—
EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY
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MAXIMUM Insurance protection and MINIMUM of cost guaranteed by the
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For particulars apply to:—
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Managing Director,
87, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

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The Relief is Prompt and Marvellous!
POST I/8 FREE **ESPIC** CIGARETTES OR POWDER
Of leading Chemists:-Stores & r. St-Lazare, 20, Paris
Insist on the signature "J. ESPIC" on each cigarette.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool Jan. 20th.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		7,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,500
,, Sales of East Indian ..		50
,, Imports		Nil.
Mid. Americans		..8.12—16
Egyptian F.G.F.		11.35—25
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..	Mar. 12.29—14	
	July 12.64—16	
New York Official noon call	Mar. 12.22—21	
	July 12.56—24	
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar. 12.13—16	
..	July 12.60—16	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
January.	7.85	
Jan.-Feb.	7.85	
Feb.-Mar.	7.83	+4
Mar.-Apl.	7.80	
Apl.-May.	7.76	
May-June.	7.73	+3
June-July.	7.69	
July-Aug.	7.66	
Aug.-Sept.	7.55	
Sept.-Oct.	7.38	
Oct.-Nov.	7.32	+2
Nov.-Dec.	7.25	
Dec.-Jan.	7.21	
Jan.-Feb.	7.17	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 20th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
January	7.89	5
Jan.-Feb.	7.89	5
Feb.-March	7.87	5
March-April	7.84	5
April-May	7.79	7
May-June	7.76	6
June-July	7.72	7
July-Aug.	7.68	7
Aug.-Sept.	7.57	7
Sept.-Oct.	7.49	7
Oct.-Nov.	7.34	6
Nov.-Dec.	7.27	6
Dec.-Jan.	7.23	6
Jan.-Feb.	7.19	6

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 20th.

M.G. Bengal Good ..	5.85	
,, ,, Fully Good ..	6.00	
,, ,, Fine	6.15	
M.G. Bhownuggar, Good ..	6.29	
,, ,, Fully Good ..	6.43	
,, ,, Fine	6.58	
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good ..	6.35	—15
,, ,, ,, Fine ..	6.65	
M.G. Broach, Good.. ..	7.55	
,, ,, Fully Good ..	7.70	
,, ,, Fine	7.85	
M.G. Scinde, Good.. ..	5.85	
,, ,, Fully Good ..	6.00	
,, ,, Fine	6.15	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 20.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to Continent	4,000
Futures at New York, March	12.21
Previous closing price	12.35
Futures at New York, July	12.59
Previous closing price	12.71
Spot Cotton at New York	12.20
Previous price	12.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.13
Previous price	12.13
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans, March ...	12.04
Previous price	12.21
Futures at New Orleans, July	12.49
Previous price	12.67
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7 7/8
Demand Bills	4.76.00
Silver Commercial Bars	56¾

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 20th.

Bar Silver Spot mutilated.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced owing to Mint and Continental Buyer.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	5½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months ..	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
,, 7 day market loans	4½
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England—mutilated.	
Consols. 2½ %	59+⅛
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal	52½ Unchd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan.	80¾ Unchd.
Government Securities 3%	69¼ Unchd.
Exchange on London at Paris Frcs.	27.93+.2

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Jan. 20th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion ..	51,200,000	Dec.	100,000
Public Deposits .	59,500,000	Inc.	5,900,000
Other do.	100,800,000	Dec.	3,300,000
Govt. Securities .	32,800,000	Unchanged.	
Other do.	.109,700,000	Inc.	2,300,000
Notes and Gold .	35,700,000	,,	300,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 22% of the Liabilities

Transfers Calcutta Rs. 20,00,000	1/4 5/32
,, Bombay ,, 3,00,000	
,, Calcutta Deferred Rs. 5,00,000	1/4 1/8
,, Madras ,, ,, 15,00,000	

WAR LOANS.

London, Jan. 20th.

3½ % 1925—1928..	£ 89⅜+⅛
4½ % 1925—1945..	£ 97⅛+

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 20th.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—63 lbs.—Not Offered.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } Steamers first half kay paid inclusive.	65/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Jan.-Feb. Nominal	50/6

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis Jan..-Feb. Nominal	70
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Jan.-Feb. Value	84/6
Toria Rapeseed:—Jan.-Feb, Nominal	66

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Sellers	75/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Hull, Sellers.	£ 14-10-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£113
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£87 3/4
Copper Braziers	£123
Yellow Metal	14
Hard Spelter Nominal.	67½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. O.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£25-5-0
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	£5-6-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

London, Jan. 19th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Jan.-Feb, Value	83/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi } not quoted.	
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta December.	22/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. December.	22/7½

Tone.—Firm.

London, Jan. 20th.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Jan.-Feb. Paid.	3/6¾
Ceylon Rubber Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb.-Mar.	3/7¼ to 3/7½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 21.

The market to-day opened easy will G. Broach quoted at Rs. 282¼ and advanced to Rs. 284½.

Some business was done in Akola and Khandeish styles, but even this was very limited.

Ready cotton was in poor demand.

At Colaba the market still remains quiet and Broach is quoted at Rs. 282 with little enquiry either from the bazaar or from shippers.

We quote:—
G. Broach April 283.
F. G. Bengal January 216.
F. K./Akola January 256.
F. K./Akola May 256.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	..	..	282	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	223	214	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	226/7	..	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab .	217/8	..	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Khandesh ..	232/3	220	..	,,
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	271	..	..	,,
M.G. Nagpore	271	..	..	,,
M.G. Akola Khgm.. ..	255	..	..	,,
,, ,, ..	252	..	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum Pulgam ..		..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee . ..		..	..	..
H.G. Westerns		..	..	..
H.G. Bhagalkote ..		..	..	..
H.G. Bijapore		..	..	..
M.G. Broach	289	..	..	Mar. 1916

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, January 21st, 1916.—5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	213	206	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
	235	223	215	..	Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	..	222	214	..	25th Jan.'16.
	..	225	217	..	25th March
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	218	210	..	Ready
	..	217	210	..	25th Jan. 16.
	..	..	..	..	..
	..	231	218	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	231	218	..	25th Jan.'16.
	..	235	222	..	25th March
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	248	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	231	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	253	245	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Akola-Khgm	..	255	247	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	252	244	..	25th Jan.'16.
	..	252	244	..	25th March
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	258	250	..	Ready & Jan
	..	..	..	..	..
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G)	..	261	253	..	Ready & Jan
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	265	257	..	Ready & Jan.
	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpore Kampti(M.G.)	..	269	261	..	Ready & Jan.
Wardha Highat. (M.G.)	..	269	261	..	Ready & Jan.
	..	..	..	..	..
Broach (M. G.)	..	290	..	..	Feb-March
	..	288	..	282	1/25 Apr.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	227	214	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	258	April/May
	..	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dhanwar	..	..	..	291	April/May
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	274	April/May
	..	..	..	..	..

Too much night work, head aches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest, take Stearns' Headache Cure. One wafer does the work. C 18

(H.G.)	.. .. ..	268	April/May
Compta (M.G.)	.. .. ..	293	April/May
	.. .. ..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "with Terms," i.e. inclusive of 3 annas rebate of 6 % cessdars allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 20th January 1916:—

Cotton	23,629	Bales.
Wheat	5,973	cwts.
Linseed	2,942	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	84	,,
Ginjellyseed	4,099	,,
Poppyseed	1,153	,,
Groundnuts	9,339	,,
Castorseed	3,681	,,
Rice	5,236	,,
Myrabollams	1,715	,,
Cottonseed	26,018	,,
Gram	653	,,
Joowar	3,254	,,
Barley	418	,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 21st, 4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 8 0	6 13 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	45 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 5 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 5 0	8 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 1 0	8 7 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	43 0 0	.. ..
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...	36 8 0	....
Popyseed, White ..	7 8 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts ...	26 0 0	....
Mowraseed ...	3 8 0	3 14 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May ..	6	11	0
Linseed May	9	1	6
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	43	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	42	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	41	0	0

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready ..	1s. 4 1/8d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3-32d. Feb.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 15-32d. Feb.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 23-32d.
Francs 3 m-s. do.	193½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	141½
Do. Shanghai	190
Do. Yokohama	153.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-12-6
Australian Do.	25-0-0
Bombay Do.	24-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16-1-0
English Dragons	15-4-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	68-10-0.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Jan. 21.

The Cotton Mill Share Market revived to day by a few points.

Tata Iron and Steel shares also presented a better tone.

In Mill shares for February delivery Davids after touching Rs. 470 improved to Rs. 477½ before close.

Standards opened at Rs. 1,025 improved to Rs. 1,035 but closed at Rs. 1,032½ (buyers).

Madhavji were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,315.

Centrals improved to Rs. 1,982½. Swadeshi were quoted at Rs. 1,485 and Ahmedabad Advance to Rs. 850.

Kohinoors changed hands at Rs. 662½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 223½, Crescent at Rs. 103¾, Indian Dyeing and Bleaching at Rs. 142½ and Indore-Malwas at Rs. 237½.

Edward Sassoons changed hands at Rs. 192½.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 425 and improved to Rs. 430.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares dropped to Rs. 915.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 213.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1,112½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 107.

Deferred improved to Rs. 277 at the close.

Bombay Telephones were placed at Rs. 134½.

Central Provinces Railway shares declined to Rs. 115. Mandra Bhons changed hands at Rs. 85½.

Alcock and Ashdowns improved to Rs. 400.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 80½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 95½ (long-dated).

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday.

SALE OF TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

The Secretary of State sold this week at 1s.-4 3/32 regular bills amounting to Rs. 108,000, deferred telegraphic transfers amounting to Rs. 675,000 at 1s.-4 1/8d., immediate telegraphic transfers amounting to Rs. 4,217,000, special deferred telegraphic transfers amounting to Rs. 1,000,000 at 1s.-4 5/32d., special immediate telegraphic transfers amounting to Rs. 5,150,000. The next week's, allotment is Rs. 50 lakhs.

Wind hurts your eyes? Severe frontal headache? Stearns' Headache Cure drives it out. Take one wafer in a little water—cures quickly. C 19

Your Baby should enjoy Childhood's Happy Days

There is no doubt about this baby enjoying childhood's happy days. She was reared on Glaxo. Your baby can be just as strong and healthy, just as bright and intelligent—it is mainly a question of giving Glaxo.

This is because Glaxo is a complete food for all babies, and contains the same quantity of bone-making, brain-building, and muscle-producing material as healty breast-milk. Glaxo is not an artificial food; it is simply milk with extra cream and milk-sugar added. Because of the Glaxo process, every baby, even from birth, can easily digest Glaxo, and obtain all the nourishment from every drop he swallows. Glaxo is made ready for baby by simply adding hot water only—**do not add either milk or cream.** No cooking. No special utensils required.

Give your baby Glaxo and see the difference! See how happy and contented he is, how peacefully he sleeps, daily growing brighter, happier and stronger, like the bonnie baby shown here.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

Awarded Gold Medal, International Medical Congress Exhibition, London, 1913.

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

Sold by all Chemists and Stores at Re. 1-2, Rs. 2-0 & Rs. 4-8.

Local Office, 15, Oak Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

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I.C.O. COTTON SEED OIL THE PRIDE OF THE PANTRY

"We use it exclusively for frying, baking, shortening, cooking and salads in place of butter, fat or olive oil. The Sahib likes it, the Mem-sahib is mad over it and the children enjoy it. To tell the simple truth, it's the pride of the pantry."

AND NO WONDER. It is such an elegant vegetable oil, manufactured on the most sanitary and hygienic principles, dainty, delicious and digestible.

Sold by all leading Stores and dealers in three sizes: 1 lb., as 6 per tin; 3½ lbs. Re. 1 per tin; 35 lbs. Rs. 8-8 per tin.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Ltd.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY. Phone (2136.)

Can be had from

BOMBAY: D. C. Oomrigar & Co., Market; Swadeshi Co-operative Stores, "Times" Buildings; Phillips & Co., Shroff Bros., Italian Stores, G. Bossi, Fort; Leopold & Co., Colaba Causeway; Allied Stores, Chaupaty; and from all leading dealers and Iranis throughout the City.
POONA: Mather & Co.; Bombay Swadeshi Stores.
AHMEDNAGAR: Cursetji & Sons
LONAVLA: Railway Co-operative Society Ltd.
BANGALORE: Indian Co-operative Stores Ltd., 159, Kilari Road.
MADRAS: Samuel & Co., 2nd Line Beach.

DEWJI MALJI
JEWELLER AND DIAMOND MERCHANT.

We keep ready-made Gold Sets of Necklaces, Ear-rings, Bracelets Brooches, &c., for sale as well as we make them to order.
REPAIRS CAREFULLY EXECUTED. MODERATE PRICES.
102, Kalbadev Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mahaluxmi Races, Eighth Extra Meeting.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.

Bombay Education Society's Schools Prize Distribution, Town Hall, 5 p.m.

Municipal Rate-payers' Elections.

P. & O. s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind with English mails due at 7 a.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 28.

Bombay University Special Convocation for conferring Degree of LL. D. on Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, 4-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m., Miss Violet Frampton and Mr. James McGrath and Cinema.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding,

BOMBAY, Jan. 22.

Riding School.—Dail for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a.m.

Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted to "C" and "D" Troops this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station this Saturday afternoon 3-3 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

Parades.—"A" and "B" Troops will parade on the 23rd instant at Santa Cruz at 7-20 a.m. and proceeding by train from Church Gate Station at 6-35 a.m. Members should send their horses out over night to the Corps Standing Camp. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki Shirts, Regimental saddles.

"C" and "D" Troops will parade on Tuesday 25th Instant at Santa Cruz at 7 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, khaki shirts, Regimental saddles, Rifle and sword.

"A" and "B" Troops will parade on Wednesday the 26th instant at 7-15 a.m. punctually.

Rendezvous the Church Gate Station Dress.—Drill Order Khaki Shirts Regimental saddles Rifle and Sword.

Enrolment.—Trooper W. R. Musto having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop.

A. R. BAIRD, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Jan. 21.

Corps Orders by Captain Newman Taylor, Commanding.

No. 23.—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing 16th January, 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. S. White.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.

No. 24.—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade on Saturday, 22nd instant, at 7 a.m., for Fort Manning at Mahaluxmi.

No. 22.—Motor Mechanics.

Motor car and lorry drivers and mechanics are required for service overseas.

Terms of service, etc., may be had on application at Headquarters.

No. 4 COMPANY, AHMEDABAD.

No. 29.—Parades.

The Company will parade as follows:—

Sunday, 23rd instant, at 9-15 a.m. Rifle Drill.

Sunday, 23rd instant, at 10 a.m. Section Gun Drill.

Sunday, 23rd instant, at 11 a.m., Lecture.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

B. V. A. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A spoon shoot will take place at Ghatkopar on Sunday next, the 23rd instant. Distances 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Trains leave Colaba at 5-50 a.m. and Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

NOTICE.

The following surplus stores are for sale and may be purchased from the Quarter-Master by members of the Corps:—

Boots brown per pair, Rs. 7-12-0.
Boots black per pair, Rs. 6-6-0.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Jan. 22.

NOTICE.

Attention is drawn to the various notices posted on Head-Quarters Order Board; there are opportunities for members of this Corps to proceed on Active Service.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Major H. P. Strong and Officers, the Band of the 108th Infantry under the direction of Mr. E. Colouna, Band Master, will play the following programme of music this evening at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6-15 (S. T.):—

March—Gallito ..... S. Lope.
Selection—Dorothy ..... A. Celliers.
Valse— ..... Arr. by E. Colouna.
Song—A Perfect Day ..... Bond.
Selection—Maritana ..... V. Vallaces.
Two Step—The Teddy Bear Picnik ... Bratton.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACE COURSE.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this afternoon, a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, at the Bombaing Race Course, commencing at 2-45.

MAILS FOR MAHOMERAH AND BASRA.

Supplementary mails for Mahomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 24th instant.

KARNATAK SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sabha, Mr. R. S. Chalgeri will deliver a lecture on "Hindi as the Common Language of India" to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

A prize distribution of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Zarthoshti Madressa will be held to-day at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution. Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Cama will preside on the occasion.

QURAN AND EDUCATION.

Messrs. Khawja Sajjad Husen, son of the late poet "Hali," and Khawja Gulam-ut-Hasnain, brother of the late Hon. Khawja Gulam-us-Saqlain, will speak on "Quran and Education" at the Anjuman Hall, Bori Bunder, to-morrow, at 5 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-morrow at 6 p.m. (B.T.), when Pandit Maharani Shanker Sharma will deliver a lecture on "The Educational system of the Arya Samaj."

THE KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

The next social gathering of the above Association will be held in the Association Hall, Gamdevi, to-morrow at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), when Mr. R. S. Padbidri will deliver a lecture on "Some Half Truths about Social Reform." Mr. Narsingrao S. Kowshik, will preside. All the members of the community have been invited to be present.

GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

On Monday, the 24th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), a public lecture in English will be delivered in the hall of the Good Life League (4, Nanabhoy Lane, Cama Street, Fort), by Prof. D. D. Kanga of Elphinstone College on "The Power of the Insignificant: Illustrated with a few experiments." The lecture is open to the public. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and one death from plague, both reported from Tarwadi, occurred in Bombay on Thursday. There were nine attacks and three deaths from small-pox. Cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 66, as compared with 56 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 86 of 1914. The total number of rats caught was 2,476, out of which 23 were found to be plague-stricken.

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood the Rev. Dr. J. Hope Moulton, M.A., D.C.L., will deliver a public lecture to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Bowen Memorial Hall (Y. M. C. A. Girgaum Branch) on "Some old letters from Egypt." The Rev. Dr. Scott, M.A., D.D., has kindly consented to preside. On Sunday, the 23rd instant, the senior and junior classes of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m. at their respective places. The Senior Class will be conducted by Mr. Mirza A. A. Khan, and the Junior Class by Mr. K. J. Dubash.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION

Mrs. David Thompson, Honorary Secretary of the Kalbadevi Circle of St. Isabel's (Ladies') Charitable Association acknowledges with thanks the receipt of a number of donations to the funds of the Association from 1st July to 31st December, 1915, among the prominent donors being the Manager, Bettiah Raj, H. H. the Maharani Indirabai Holkar, the Hon. Raja Rishikesh Law, C.I.E., Maharaja Bahadur of Dinajpur, Sir Rash Behary Ghose, Mr. Tilawant Ali Khan, Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, the Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Sir P. D. Pattani and others.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following passengers have booked their passage by the P. and O. Mail boat Mandala leaving Bombay on Sunday:—

Mr. George Brown, Mrs Brown and infant, Mr L G Colbeck, Mr E S Dougall, Mr J B Ewan, Mrs Gabbett, Mr H M Jameson, Mr P G Jenkins, Mrs R J Kilby, Rev F and Mrs Lamb, Mr Leeming, Mr S Lynch, Mr A W Puttick, Mrs C H Waller and child, Mr H L Padday, Mr R Hatt-Cook, Mrs C H Geach, Mr H Swan, Mr V W and Mrs Ottley, Mr P O Garioch, Mrs H L G Taylor and infant, Miss H E Goddard, Mr D M Tombroff, and Mrs Tombroff and child.

HINDU UNIVERSITY FUND.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE IN BOMBAY.

With the approach of the foundation ceremony of the Hindu University which is to be performed by Lord Hardinge at Benares, next month the interest of the Hindu Community of our city for the University has been considerably quickened. It will be remembered that the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia one of the leading spirits of this great scheme delivered an address on the subject in Bombay on the 8th instant at the Empire Theatre and made a stirring appeal for funds. It has been established that for the proper and efficient working of the University four crores of rupees will be required, of which one crore has been promised and ninety lakhs are already collected An influential committee has been formed in Bombay for the collection of funds and Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas is the president of that body. Under the auspices of that body a benefit performance will be given at the Empire Theatre on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Mulji Oza, the enterprising proprietor of the Morvi Arya Subodh Natak Mandali, has generously promised to give away the whole income of this performance towards the fund of the Benares Hindu University. The piece selected is that of Shringi Rishi which is the latest popular venture of Mr. Oza. It is hoped that the public of Bombay will give their support to the University by a crowded audience at the Empire Theatre on Thursday next. Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani, Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mr. V. P. Vaidya, and other leading Hindu gentlemen will be present. Tickets can be had and seats can be reserved at Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya, Bar-at-Law, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

On Wednesday 22 wounded soliders after treatment at the Bhavnagar War Hospital left for their several headquarters. Before their departure they were photographed and presented with medals as mementos by Her Highness the Maharani.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his report on the health of Bombay during the last quarter of the year which has just vanished in eternity published yesterday in "The Chronicle" Dr. Turner states that "smallpox was prevalent throughout the quarter" and from the note anent public health in this city which appears this morning in your columns, the public will have observed that the disease is at present raging with "increasing virulence" in our midst. While year after year our Health Officer serves us with the woeful tale of the continued prevalence of smallpox in this city, medical officers of health in England in their annual reports congratuate the British public on the wonderful immunity which, under Providence, they enjoy from smallpox. Thus in his last annual report (1914) Dr. C. Killick Millard, M.D., D.Sc., Medical Officer of Health for Leicester states:—

During 1914 no case of smallpox occurred in the Borough. . . . No serious epidemic of smallpox occurred in the British Isles during the year, and there are good grounds for believing that the disease is leaving the country. Statistics prove incontestably that the mortality from smallpox in this country has been steadily diminishing for 40 years and this in spite of the increasing neglect of infantile vaccination.

The total vaccinations during 1914 were 293 whilst 3,438 exemptions were granted. In the previous year the figures were:—Total vaccinations 436, exemptions 3,391. The number of vaccinations in Leicester continues to decrease.

The total number of births registered during the year was 5,144 so that the vaccinations amounted to 5.6 per cent., whilst the exemptions amounted to 66.8 per cent.

During the past fifteen years, whilst 85,292 children have been born, only 12,436 vaccinations or 14.5 per cent of the births, have been registered. If we assume that about 14 per cent of the children born have died unvaccinated, the proportion of the remainder, i.e., of the population of Leicester under 15 years of age, who have been vaccinated, is probably only about 16 or 17 per cent. leaving about 83 or 84 per cent unvaccinated at the present time.

Only 293 vaccinations in 1914 against 436 in 1913! The Borough has not had a death from smallpox since 1904 nor a case of the disease since 1907. Thus Leicester continues to be a burning and a shining light on the problem of vaccination. Unfortunately the light is almost too strong to be endured by most doctors, so they shield their eyes from the effulgence or look at it through their fingers.

For half a century Leicester has kept itself in the front rank with regard to sanitation and has demonstrated the fact that, to be free from smallpox and other zymotics, the person, the house, the street, and the surroundings must be clean. There, and there alone, is the secret of safety.

Sanitation and isolation have been the watchwords of the Sanitary Authorities who deserve very great credit. It is the might of truth which has won the day. The *only* way, then, to abolish smallpox is to do as Leicester did, leave off vaccination altogether and devote our energies to sanitation to the improvement of slums and pestilential areas which abound in our midst and which, to its lasting disgrace be it said, the 'Improvement' Trust has so criminally neglected.—Yours etc.

SCRUTATOR.

Bombay, 21st January 1916.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS HOSPITAL FOR OFFICERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The boys, with some assistance from their friends and old boys of over 80 public schools represented at the Head Masters' Conference have raised a fund for the Maintenance of the Public Schools Hospital for Officers at Dorchester House, Park Lane (kindly lent for the purpose by Sir George and Lady Holford), and a hut section for non-commissioned officers and men in the Netley Hospital. The hospital at Dorchester House contains 40 beds, but the number can, if necessary, be increased to 60; the Netley hut section has two patients' wards, each providing accommodation for 20 men with orderlies and nurses. The amount collected by the Public Schools up to the end of last year was £6,000, and £3,400 was contributed by the Joint War Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. The cost of equipping the hospitals was £2,400. By December 1st £3,076 had been expended on their maintenance, less a War Office contribution of £516, leaving an unexpended balance of £4,440. The approximate cost of the Dorchester House Hospital is £6,300 a year and that of the Netley hut section £2,080, or about £700 a month for both institutions. The engagement made by the Committee is to maintain the Dorchester House Hospital for 12 months from July last, and the Netley hut section for the same period from November last, and the funds in hand will enable it to keep both institutions open till May next. The Committee, however, which consists of Sir John McClure (Mill Hill) Chairman, Mr. Fletcher (Charterhouse), Mr. Lowry Tonbridge), Dr. Lyttleton (Eton), and Mr. Stewart Walde (Chigwell) representing the public schools, the Hon. W. H. Goschen, the Hon. Sir Charles Russell and myself, representing the Joint War Committee, and Lady Holford and Miss Muriel Wilson, representing Dorchester House, with Mr. Bulkeley-Evans as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, considers that it would be calamitous to close the hospitals before the end of the War. The Committee feels that old public school boys resident in India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements will welcome an opportunity of contributing towards the maintenance of the hospitals, and it will gratefully receive the smallest contribution.

Subscriptions may be sent to me c/o. the Manager of any Branch of the National Bank of India, and will be acknowledged in due course.—Yours, etc.

J. P. HEWETT,

C/o., The National Bank of India,
Bombay, Jan. 20th, 1916.

SUFFERING SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO.

AN APPEAL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The relentless Teutonic fury is spreading its wrath: Servia and Montenegro have fallen into the rapacious clutches of the Central Empires. Those invaded lands are being laid waste and their unfortunate inhabitants are experiencing all the pains meted out by the same enemy to desolate Belgium.

The leading statesmen of Servia are now wanderers from home. To them Italy has given shelter. But the thousands and thousands of other victims who have been suddenly plunged into the dire depths of poverty and distress are also earnestly praying for immediate help. In the name of this imploring humanity, I appeal to the good heart and generous feeling of India.

The charm of sweet charity is ubiquitous, benevolence is a holy virtue encouraged by all religions found in all climes, recognised by all races.

In support of my axiom, I may say that I have already had many voluntary applications of help from Indian sympathizers, who came forward of their own free will and accord to offer contributions towards a Relief Fund to be dedicated to the starving masses of Servia and Montenegro. Such a fund it is my desire to start without any delay, feeling sure that altruistic India will take this object to heart and respond with liberality to the distant and bemoaning voice of a desolate people supplicating in their hour of cruelly-imposed affliction, for quick relief. The money subscribed will forthwith be remitted to the Ministers of Servia and Montenegro at Rome.

While I gratefully thank beforehand all the contributors towards this Fund, I close my appeal by quoting the fundamental law of all charitable institutions:—

Bis Dat Qui Cito Dat.

G. GORIO,
Consul for Italy.

P.S.—Contributions may kindly be sent to this Royal Consulate which will be duly acknowledged.

TRAMWAY COMPANY OFFICIALS AND PASSENGERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Would you kindly publish in your paper the following scene that I witnessed on Wednesday evening the 19th instant, while travelling in a tram-car from Dhobi Talao to Museum West. At one of the stoppages two respectable merchants from Agra, strangers in Bombay, got into the tram by the front door ignorant of the notice put inside the car. "Passengers to leave by the front and enter by the back door." After they had seated themselves. The ticket deliverer, pushing them rudely, asked them to get down and enter from the back door. These two gentlemen resented this rude behaviour and refused to get down. Whereupon he called in a ticket-inspector—a fellow one degree above him in manners and position. This inspector asked these gentlemen to give him their names and address, which they immediately did. The boor of an inspector, judging them by himself, remarked whether or no the names they gave were real? Now unable to control their patience they gave vent to their just anger, which any man endowed with a little sense of honour would have done if similarly situated. To what further indignities they were exposed. I do not know, for I got down at the Museum West the place I was bound for. Would the manager of the tramway company be pleased to deliver a long sermon to the office-bearers running in the trams to be polite to the passengers who feed the company, or better still to do away with the notice put inside the car. May I also impress on the company the fact that the wordings of the notice do not legally amount to saying 'don't enter by the front door'?

—Yours, etc.,

SHAHANI GOPALDAS TULJARAM.

BOY SCOUT HERO KILLED.

SIR H, BUTLER'S WARM TRIBUTE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 21.

In unveiling the portrait last evening at the Y. M. C. A. of Hugh Allan Thompson, late a boy scout of Rangoon, who was killed in action recently, H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor, after replying to an address by Mr. Loader, the Scout Master, paid a warm tribute to the lad's bravery about two years ago, in stopping a run away horse with a lady in a tum-tum in danger, for which he was awarded a silver medal by the Boy Scout Association, next to his having left Burma in the First Contingent and shortly after joining the 1st Battalion, Border Regiment, being promoted Lance Corporal and to his having been killed in a night attack in the Dardenelles three weeks later. His honour doubted if there ever had been a better record of a boy taken away at the early age of 18—he died as a boy but had a record of a man. It was sad to think of one so full of promise and achievement cut off on the very threshold of life, but it was a pleasure and privilege to him as head of the province to take part in the ceremony and pay a humble tribute to all who deserved so well of the country and the Empire. It was deeds like Thompson's that had made the Empire what it was and it was boys and men like him who had made the British what his Honour hoped that they would be. In conclusion his Honour said he hoped Boy Scouts would strive to follow Thompson's footsteps and imitate his great and shining and ever living example.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,

MADAME KEMP'S CONCERTS.

The coming weeks are to be full of incident at the Royal Opera House, and to-day sees the opening of what should prove the best theatrical season Bombay has yet enjoyed.

Madame Marian Kemp and her Company are giving four farewell concerts and the programmes for the first two have now been decided upon. They are essentially concerts for those who like good music. On Saturday, for instance, Madame Kemp includes in a long list of songs "My Ain Folk," "Three Fishers" and "Land of Hope and Glory," while Mr. Francis Halls will sing the Toreador song from "Carmen" and "Drake Goes West." Miss Ivy Wigmore is to play some real favourites on her wizard violin, and Mr. Harold Proctor will give a pianoforte solo as well as accompanying. The Sunday matinée is to be of a sacred character and includes several of the most effective pieces from Handel's "Messiah." Those who attend the latter concert may retain their seats at the conclusion and see the first performance of next week's cinema programme free of charge. The famous film "Richelieu" is the star attraction in this.

Madame Kemp will not give a concert on Tuesday as was first announced. Her last two will take place on Thursday and Friday. On Saturday the Howitt-Phillips Company open their much looked forward to season with "Milestones," the play which created such records in London.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

BIG ATTRACTIONS.

Lovers of the vigorous form of film drama will have their tastes well catered for tonight when "Spartacus," an Italian production dealing with a true incident of Roman History, one hundred years B.C., will be shown. "Spartacus" was made a prisoner by the Romans during one of their many wars with Sparta, and being a man of magnificent physique made a great impression on the Roman Court, especially, when pitted against the finest Gladiators they could produce he easily vanquished them. This led to great jealousy and he was forced to take sides against the Romans and force a rising of the gladiators against their Masters. Some great battle scenes are shown, and several sensational incidents are enacted which end in the triumph of the former slave over his Roman Captor. The plot is consistent and contains exciting episodes. A tribute to its excellence was paid when their Majesties King George and Queen Mary commanded it to be exhibited before them last year.

Next to Musical Comedy, "The Scamps" who are arriving by the P. & O. Kaisar-i-Hind, are presenting the form of entertainment most popular with Bombay playgoers. They give a merry concert and vaudeville show on the lines of the "Grotesques" and the "Quaints" with the advantage that everything they do is absolutely original. They are stronger in numbers than the usual Concert party being 10, in all, including four ladies. Mr. Wolsley Charles, the leader is a prolific writer and composer of songs in England and is one of the most versatile performers on the stage. Several of the company have appeared with the London "Follies" The "Scamps" have lost one or two members of the party who have changed the Pierrot dress for Khaki, but clever substitues have been found. This clever little company comes direct from Victoria Palace, London where they have been playing in Revue. Amongst the many burlesques they are giving, will be the "Scamps" Choral Society and the "Scamps" Picture Palace. Their season will be a very short one (five nights) commencing next Tuesday, January 25th, at 9-30 p.m. The plans, as usual, are at Messrs. S. Rose & Co.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

A new Mystery Serial photo play is announced by the enterprising management of the New Alexandra Cinema. The Trans-Atlantic Film Co.'s latest serial The Black Box is a skilfully told mystery tale with much of the unforseen, and suggestions of mighty forces at work beneath the surface. The hero of the story is a debonair detective, at once fascinating in manner and skilled in the art of mystery elucidation. He also saddles his art with an inventive genius and such little ideas as the pocket wireless, ability to see over the telephone, and a new explosive are but a few wondrous marvels of science used in the detection of crime. The first episode merely hints at the things to come, for it is concerned mainly with telling a complete little adventure of quest. In the third episode we finds one of the most mysterious figures that has ever been seen anywhere. This being we can not call him a man, is half human and half anthropid. As a matter of fact he is the last surviving member of a race which inhabited part of South America.

"TIED TO THE TAIL."

"At the first alarm of war," writes "Truth," in a caustic article upon the "Times" and the Red Cross:

"When the world in general stood dumb-founded before the catastrophe which had befallen Europe, Lord Northcliffe's slim young men, with sublime presence of mind, rushed off to Pall Mall and simply "jumped" the British Red Cross Society. Its title, staff, fixtures, and plant were, of course, left in situ to do the donkey work, but everything in the shape of honour, glory, and profit that could be got out of its operations was diverted into Printing House-square."

The Prince of Wales's Fund, "Truth" points out, being supported by the Press generally, raised four millions in a few weeks. The Red Cross Society, "tying itself to the tail of the 'Times,'" obtained two and three-quarter millions in 16 months. The parallel is certainly instructive.

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

VETERANS' DOUBLES HANDICAP.

The following are the entries for Veterans' doubles handicap:—

FIRST ROUND.

1. +3/6 Lt.-Col. R. F. Brewster and Major C. F. Bishop, Bye.
2. —1/6 D. B. Binning and F. A. H. East v. +15.1 J. P. Orr and H. F. Beale.
3. +15.1 H. E. Harrington and Commdr. C. S. Hickman v. +4/6 M. Innes Ker and John Reed.
4. —4/6 P. Anstey and G. Ballance v. +2/6 R. V. Symons and H. G. Rushten.
5. +15.2 Rev. R. M. Gray and F. J. Clarke v. +5/6 W. Reid and H. R. Greaves.
6. A. H. Froom and A. N. Other v. —2/6 T. J. Reed and W. H. Rose.
7. —5/6 H. F. Weir and Major J. Loch, Bye.
8. Scr. E. Trevor Robinson and W. P. Pechey, Bye.

SECOND ROUND.

9. 1 v. Winners of 2.
10. Winners of 3 v. Winners of 4.
11. Winners of 5 v. Winners of 6.
12. 7 v. 8.

SEMI-FINALS.

13. Winners of 9 v. Winners of 10.
14. Winners of 11 v. Winners of 12.

FINAL.

15. Winners of 13 v. Winners of 14.

First round to be played by the 28th January.

Second round to be played by the 1st February.

Semi-Finals to be played by the 5th February.

Final to be played by the 7th February.

LAWN TENNIS AT CALCUTTA.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The following are the results of to-day's matches in the Bengal Lawn Tennis tournament:—

LADIES' SINGLES: SEMI-FINALS.

Mrs. Marshall beat Mrs. Leslie Jones, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss McNaught beat Mrs. Berthoud, 6—4, 6—4.

This was one of the prettiest matches to witness. Both ladies played extremely well. While Mrs. Berthoud was stronger in service the other was more steady and untiring and gradually wore her opponent down.

MIXED DOUBLES: FIRST ROUND.

L. S. Deane, and Mrs. Lemond Walker beat E. G. Bessker and Mrs. Wilson, 6—2, 5—7, 6—1.

R. Druny Davies and Mrs. Keys beat H. E. Meyers and Mrs. Ewing, 6—0, 7—5.

J. J. Lloyd and Mrs. Morrison beat R. H. Williamson and Mrs. Thomson, 6—0, 7—5.

E. H. Atkinson and Mrs. Leslie Jones beat W. Neuson and Mrs. Robertson, 6—0, 6—0.

The Hon. Mr. Green and Mrs. Donald beat Jacob Hord and Mrs. Young, 6—0, 6—1.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Anwar Yusuf and Azhar Yusuf beat the Hon. Mr. Justice Beachcroft and C. Carrol.

A. W. Shallow and F. A. Warden beat E. Vauwhan and J. Newson, 6—4, 7—5

C. C. Fink and J. Delavongerede beat A. B. Rosser and H. E. Myers, 7—5, 6—1.

Z Shimidru and S. Sem beat W. Dyer and G. Harris, 6—1, 6—1.

RACING IN BOMBAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with much interest your racing correspondent's and other letters anent "Racing in Bombay." What surprises most is that your correspondents do not seem to realise the fact that there exists here in this part of the world—as above—a subtle influence at work viz., that of an unholy Trinity, a combination of owner, trainer and jockey that can do and undo what it wants, let the powers that be do what it wants, let the powers that he do what they like.

If as your racing correspondent calls them, "the members of that big crowd of neophytes" do not want "to sweeten the jack-pots with large amounts of their money" they must:

1. Learn the truth, that under the present circumstances there can be no racing worth it without pulling or pushing horses as occasions require. If they want to avoid this they must

2. Own their own horses and set up a sort of punters' brigade opposed to those of the wily stables in every race.

3. Insist on the Turf executive to refuse suspected trainers the right to nominate their own jockeys, to group all horses running in a race from one stable under one number to prevent scufflings and frauds and request the Police Commissioner to prosecute all tipsters who now beguile and ruin innocent people by their precious tips especially designed by clever stables for this very purpose.

It is by these and similar methods only that there can be clean racing.—Yours, etc.

OLD PUNTER.

About 3,000 invitations have been issued on behalf of the President and members of the Hindu University Society for the foundation-stone ceremony. The Committee has notified that of those invited who intend to attend the ceremony should communicate their acceptance without delay so that admission cards which alone will admit them to the function and other fixtures may be issued to them at once.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

VIGOROUS ACTION INDICATED BY MR. RUNCIMAN

"GERMANY ALREADY A BEATEN NATION."

MR. BALFOUR'S DEFENCE OF TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

In the course of the general discussion in the House of Commons on the motion for adjournment on December 23, Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, indicated that his department was taking steps to prepare for post-war conditions. So far as commerce was concerned, Germany, he said, was already a beaten nation, and it was the business of the Board of Trade to see that she did not get her head up again.

Later in the debate Mr. Balfour intervened and dealt with the question or freights, as they were affected by the action of the Admiralty.

In the House of Commons on December 23, on the motion of the Premier for the adjournment of the House until January 4, Mr. Hogge (L., Edinburgh, E.) drew attention to the number of railway waggons out of commission, owing to which the transport trade of the country was being greatly hampered. He also complained of accommodation provided for soldiers on railways.

Sir Charles Henry (L., Wellington, Shropshire) urged that systematic investigations should be entered upon without delay into the commercial and financial problems that would arise after the war. He hoped the Government would not merit the reproach of being too late in this matter. He urged that the investigation of the questions he had mentioned should be undertaken by a Committee of the House of Commons.

Mr. Stuart Wortley (U., Hallam, Sheffield) emphasised the necessity for investigation of the problems referred to by Sir Charles Henry, and urged that a Select Committee of the House would be a better body to make the inquiry than the officials of public departments aided by outside experts. In view of the preparations being made by Germany to resume her trading operations—which were characterised by aggressiveness, unscrupulousness, and unfriendliness to other countries—it was urgently necessary that this country, in concert with the Dominions, should be forearmed to meet German endeavours.

MR. RUNCIMAN'S REVIEW OF THE POSITION.

Mr. Runciman (President of the Board of Trade) said the subject alluded to by the hon. gentleman was one of constant anxiety to the Board of Trade, and so far as he was concerned he was never out of touch with the railway executive committee, of which he was formal chairman. There was a great strain on the railway staff and on the rolling stock.

Every railway waggon which could be safely run on the main lines was utilised, and if they could run more in South Wales they would. We had a gigantic fleet—nearly three times the size of the German mercantile fleet altogether—employed in naval and military transport. As they had not enough merchant ships to go round, they had to consider what trades could be served to the best advantage.

Mention had been made of the position of the Board of Trade as to the reorganization of British industry after the war. The department, so as to prevent the penetration of industry by German enterprise, had dealt with it on broad lines. It had invited the special assistance of experts, and always followed the advice given. All the investigations they had conducted were necessarily secret and conducted behind closed doors.

But he had to make it quite clear that any investigations they might make on the return of peace were not made with the idea of abandoning the harmony which existed between the Allies or to retard the main object at which they aimed. (Cheers.)

NATIONAL INTERESTS FIRST.

He deprecated the idea that we had not our hearts as fully centred in the successful prosecution of the war as either France, Italy, or Russia. (Cheers.) The Board of Trade had a number of matters, such as those suggested in debate, under consideration, and he could assure them, in dealing with alien interests, they did not allow any German to stand in the way of British National interests. (Cheers.)

So far as German firms which were allowed to exist in this country were concerned, the only consideration that affected the Board of Trade judgment was the British national interest, but this could not be accomplished by any simple formula. They ought not to be specially tender to Germans here.

One big question was the financing of oil concerns, as the Germans had in a most remarkably skilful manner secured the control, and we had to consider now how far that control should pass out of German hands, so that our interests as a mercantile nation should be safeguarded. It was not desirable in the best public interest that discussion of such subjects should be undertaken by Committees of that House. (Hear, hear.)

INQUIRIES IN ITALY.

The best of the Board of Trade's work had been done by an extremely small team of highly specialised men, and they got the best results. (Cheers.) At present they had an excellent representative in Italy, who was gathering for them a great deal of information on which they would be prepared to act, so as to take from Italy some of the trade hitherto done by Germany.

GERMANY A BEATEN NATION.

Mr. Runciman added that he believed so far as commerce was concerned that Germany was a beaten nation and it was for us to see that she did not recover. (Cheers.) There were subjects difficult to discuss in the House, because what was said there was bound to become known on the Continent. The Board had been acting so as not to arouse suspicion. They had to consider the susceptibilities of our Allies and they had also to be careful not to tell Germany the steps they were taking to get from Germany some of the great commercial and industrial advantages she had before the war. German trade with South America and in the East had received a serious blow and it was the duty of the Board to see that our business men should be given every advantage. (Cheers.)

Mr. Samuel Samuel (U., Wandsworth) took exception to Mr. Runciman's statement that a large number of oil-producing companies in the East and elsewhere were under German control. Connected as he was with one of the greatest oil companies in the world, he could state with knowledge that there was only one comparatively small company in Rumania controlled by Germany and only one American company. He did not know a single company in the East that was controlled, associated, or connected with any German firm or company. He was surprised that the President of the Board of Trade had been so misinformed.

Mr. Goldstone (Lab., Sunderland) agreed that shipowners knew their business, and clearly they had marvellously looked after their own interests. He commented upon the fact that a large number of British ships had been sold to neutrals, and contended that the Board of Trade should have adopted a bold course, and taken control of the shipping, as they had controlled the railways. They could by that means have kept down freights, which had soared to extraordinary heights and sent up the cost of food to an alarming extent. The Government had failed in their obvious duty.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE SEA LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Balfour (First Lord of the Admiralty) said undoubtedly the rise in freights had resulted in increased prices for the necessaries of life. This was only incidentally an Admiralty question. The real cause of the rise in freights had been the limitation of tonnage available for carrying commodities, and no redistribution of Government departments would put the matter right unless that redistribution economised the tonnage that was being used. (Hear, hear.) He did not see that the transfer of tonnage to neutral flags really affected the question, because they were considering the carrying trade of the world, and, therefore, had to take account of all shipping available, whether under neutral or the British flag.

The criticism made upon the Admiralty was that the Transport Department appropriated tonnage compulsorily and then misused it, or failed to use it with proper economy, and the suggestion was made that if at the Transport Department there were shipowners of experience who could really control the matter the waste of tonnage would be avoided. There was a double fallacy in that contention. They had at the Transport Department shipowners of the highest possible standing and the greatest practical experience who had worked with the department as expert advisers without friction.

TRANSPORT WORK.

The Transport Department was simply concerned with obtaining for the Army and the Navy the shipping necessary for the conveyance of troops and supplies. It had no responsibility for seeing that the tonnage provided was used in the most economical fashion. The control and management of the ships rested with the Army or the Navy which requisitioned them. These transports which carried soldiers and stores did for the Allies that which the enormous system of railways did for the Central Powers of Europe.

Upon the British fighting fleet primarily—and the British merchant fleet in the second place—the whole possibility of carrying on the war mainly rested. They were the lines of communication between this country and the Continent and between France and Britain and the Eastern theatre of operations. He did not see how this business could be controlled by a central department of shipowners. The control must be in the hands of the soldiers and sailors who were conducting the military operations. He did not doubt there had been a waste of tonnage, but he contended that such waste was inevitable. An angel from heaven could not manage this business with the sort of economy with which the work was carried on at the Port of Liverpool or the Port of Hull.

BATTLE DUTY FIRST.

The soldiers and sailors were not concerned to save tonnage. If a shipowner was not economical with tonnage he went bankrupt; but the proper business of the generals and the admirals was not to economise tonnage but win battles. Everything was secondary to that.

The Admiralty could not be made responsible for the fact that a particular transport was kept three weeks when she might have been kept only a week. That was not the fault of the Admiralty or of the Board of Trade. It could not be cured by all the shipowners in the world sitting at Whitehall, and he had not yet discovered a thoroughly satisfactory method of dealing with it. He was not sure that a thoroughly satisfactory method was possible. He thought something was being done, but it could only be done through the people responsible for the military operations. He had been perfectly candid with the House. If any member could suggest a better means

(Continued in Column 6.)

A MISSIONARY OF MERCY,

MR. C. P. NANAVATI OF "THE HUMANITARIAN FUND."

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS AT JUNAGADH.

An interesting function took place at Junagadh on Thursday when the members of the Nagar community of the State assembled to present an address of congratulation to Mr. C. P. Nanavati, Assistant Manager of the Humanitarian Fund, of Bombay. Unfortunately Mr. Nanavati was prevented from being present, being detained in Bombay, but the address was received in his absence by a deputy and has been forwarded to him in Bombay.

Mr. Nanavati has devoted many years of his life to the welfare of the animal kingdom. He was formerly in the service of the Junagadh State as a Veterinary Officer but he resigned because the killing of horses and cattle, which sometimes fell to his lot, was repugnant to his principles. He came to Bombay and joined Mr. Lallubhai Gulabchand Jhaveri, in the management of the Humanitarian Fund, which Mr. Jhaveri had formed at the instance of Mr. Labhshanker Laxmidas, to relieve the sufferings of animals and, especially, by propagating vegetarian principles, to stop the enormous slaughter of animals in India. This propaganda is carried out by the free circulation of suitable literature, correspondece and articles in the Press, and the holding of educative meetings. Mr. Nanavati threw his soul into the work and as Assistant Manager of the Fund has done much to bring it to its present position of utility and success. In three years, by his personal efforts, he collected no less than Rs. 10,000 for the Fund, and going hither and thither, ever tireless in the cause he has at heart, has spread far and wide the gospel of kind treatment of the animal kingdom. Not only with his voice and by other efforts, but also by his pen he has served the cause, being the author of three pamphlets in justification of vegetarianism which have been widely circulated all over India, while a fourth, entitled "The Importance of Vegetarian Diet" is now in the Press and will be published shortly. The Fourth Annual Report (for 1914) of the Shri Jiva Daya Gnan Prasarak Fund (The Humanitarian Fund) remarks that lakhs of copies of Mr. Nanavati's Vegetarian tracts have been published in English, Gujarati, Marathi and Hindi and that their circulation has induced thousands of flesh-eaters to become vegetarians, as to which there is written evidence supplied by letters received by converts all over the country. Mr. Jhaveri, the Manager and Founder of the Fund, further adds:—

My young friend Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty has been working very hard and satisfactorily to promote our cause, and his efforts have done much to popularise the vegetarian and humanitarian movement in this country. His humanity has induced him to sacrifice more lucrative prospects in order to serve the sacred cause of Mercy to animals. To express publicly my satisfaction and appreciation of his worth I have decided to present him in this our public meeting a purse of Rs. 201 from my own pocket, and I pray that he may live long to earn more and more honours of this kind.

It may be mentioned that Mr. Nanavati with characteristic self-sacrifice refused to accept this gift and presented Rs. 200 of it to the cause, retaining one rupee for himself. Mr. Nanavati's abilities as an organiser will be appreciated by anyone who takes the trouble to read the annual reports of the Fund for the past few years. He has made the cause so well-known and popular that when, during Congress week, it was decided to hold a meeting under the auspices of the Fund, the Empire Theatre was crowded with an enthusiastic audience, although Mr. Nanavati had only two or three days in which to make the arrangements.

The following is the text of the address presented by the Nagars of Junagadh:—

We the undersigned members of our community consider it our pious duty to congratulate you after reading the report of the great meeting held in Bombay on the 31st December, 1915, under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund started by Seth Lallubhai Gulabchand Jhaveri.

Innumerable poor innocent dumb creatures are cruelly slaughtered in this country for human consumption as well as in the name of religion and hardly any effort were made formerly to save these innocent creatures. Fortunately for these victims an Institution was started in 1910 by the philanthropic Seth Lallubhai Gulabchand Jhaveri and since your appointment as assistant manager you have worked so wholeheartedly and devotedly that you have been able to secure the goodwill and confidence of some of the most leading and prominent citizens of Bombay and to enlist the sympathy of the people of various castes and creeds in the humanitarian cause and thus you have been instrumental in saving innumerable lives of poor dumb creatures.

We the members of your community are naturally rejoiced and feel proud and we congratulate you without any exaggeration considering you as one of the precious gems of our community. May you acquire more fame and you and your family enjoy long life and prosperity and your efforts in this noble cause of humanity be crowned with further success is the sincere wish of your sincere wellwishers, the members of your Nagar community of Junagad.

After an useful career of over fifteen years the Madras School of Music is to be closed from the 31st instant.

The United Provinces Municipal Bill as amended by the Select Committee of the Provincial Council is before the Government of India.

MR. C. P. NANAVATI.

Assistant Manager of the Humanitarian Fund.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

Crop telegrams for the week ending the 15th January, show the prevelance of dry weather over Northern India. The condition of the standing spring crop on irrigated areas is average too good, but unirrigated crops are withering for want of rain which is urgently needed everywhere.

The wheat prices are Amballa 8 1/4, Rawalpindi 8½, Lahore 8¾, Ferozepore 9, and Lyalpur 9 1/2 seers per rupee. For Madras and Bombay the conditions are unchanged and prices stationery excepting in Gujerat and Konkan where the prices of food grains are rising.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT VYARA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

VYARA, Jan. 21.

An agricultural exhibition and cattle show organised by the Navsari District Local Board was opened by Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H. Desai. It was very largely attended by agriculturits of the whole district.

The exhibition was divided into seven sections of which the first consisted of best samples of agricultural produce, the second implements, indigeneous and foreign, suited to the country, the third section included fodders for cattle, the fourth, forest produce, fifth, village industries, sixth, agricultural pest and seventh village sanitation.

A District Agricultural Association was formed for the development of the agriculture of the district.

Arrangements have been made to keep the show open for three days and to give a series of lectures accompanied by magic lantern slides on agriculture, co-operation, sanitation, etc.

About 300 members of the hill tribes educated in the boarding house established for them by his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, formed themselves into an association for their social and economic advancement.

The exhibition was a great success and has created good impression on the masses.

The Mangalore police are reported to have recovered about 300 counterfeit silver and copper coins of different denominations from one Lakshmana Kudava, who is now in custody pending trial.

IODINE AS A PLAGUE REMEDY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Seeing that plague is once more on the increase, may I again call the attention of your readers to the value of Tincture of Iodine as a simple and efficacious remedy.

In February and March of last year the Indian Press published a report of results obtained by Major Liston at the Bombay Plague Research Laboratory as to the result of careful experiments made with this remedy, and the general result was that Tincture of Iodine was the best remedy for this terrible disease and that the best method for applying it was that which we have for several years been advocating, namely minim doses in a little water every two or three hours, and outward application to the buboes.

This system was also successfully adopted by the Punjab Government Plague Department during last year's severe outbreak. They very kindly supplied us with Iodine, free of charge, and with thousands of bulletins in English, Urdu, Punjabi, and Hindi, for circulation among the villagers.

Our workers in the Punjab reported the following results, which shew about 80 per cent. of recoveries and 20 per cent. of deaths.

District.	Treated.	Recovered.	Died.
Lahore	139	126	13
Dehra Nanak...	263	219	58
Gurdaspur ...	33	26	7
Batala	211	161	50
Lyallpur	54	50	4
Total	705	573	132

Our information also goes to shew that the use of Iodine as a preventative, (one or two drops daily in a little water) is very effective in towns and villages where plague is prevalent. Usually it secures immunity from attack, and where this is not the case, the attack is usually slight and recovery much more probable.

The following is the copy of the Punjab Government Circular to which I have referred.

"1. Absolute rest lying down in bed in the largest and most airy room in the house with doors and windows open in the shade outside, if the weather is fine.

2. Take liquid diet.

3. Drink plain cold water when thirsty. It is a cruel and fatal mistake not to give a thirsty plague patient plenty of cold water to drink.

4. Take one drop of Tincture of Iodine in half an ounce of water every two hours. (Patient should not be disturbed from sleep to take medicine).

5. Paint buboes with Tincture of Iodine twice a day morning and evening. No other medicine whatever should be given.

Tincture of Iodine can be obtained free from Officers on Plague Duty or from any Dispensary.

One point in favour of this remedy is that it is readily and gladly accepted by the people, and has not to contend against the unpopularity which attaches to Inoculation and Rat Destruction. Another advantage is that it can be used concurrently with these other measures. Yours, etc.

F. DeL. BOOTH TUKER,

A MONTHLY BULLETIN OF HEALTH.

An interesting publication in the shape of a monthly bulletin of health of the city of Bombay, will be issued henceforth from the office of the Executive Health Officer of the Municipality. The object of the publication is to keep the people in touch with the health condition of the city and to provide them with information on matters concerning Public Health. The first number of the Bulletin, which is just to hand, deals with the vital statistics of December last. In addition to these statistics, a number of useful hints are given as to the prevailing sickness, which hints, naturally, will vary month by month, and under the Heading "General Information" directions are given so as to enable the public to apply for advice and assistance to the Health Department and other Departments of the Municipality.

The following comparative statistics for the month of December 1915, will be found interesting:—

	Dec. 1914.	Dec. 1915.
Births (exclusive of still-births)...	1,856	2,129
Deaths (Total)	1,893	2,246
Deaths from Plague	5	29
,, ,, Small-pox	14	37
,, ,, Cholera	2	...
,, ,, Malaria	13	31
,, ,, Enteric	8	6
,, ,, Tuberculosis	164	158
,, ,, Diarrhœa	150	140
,, ,, Dysentry	64	50
,, ,, Respiratory Diseases.	485	720
Infant Mortality	471	640
No. of Deaths among persons not belonging to Bombay ...	75	96
Imported cases of Plague	2	4
Do. do. Small-pox ...	35	5

27 patients were treated at the Maternity Home for Poor Women: 27 Births and 1 Death occurred in the Home.

The Nurses and Health of Visitors delivered 123 women and made 3,841 visits and gave 660 lectures on the care of women and children.

89,341 rats were collected: 39,908 examined and 440 found infected.

1,918 primary and 277 re-vaccinations were performed.

A CONTRACT FOR DYES.

VOID ON ACCOUNT OF WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 21.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Bakewell dismissed the suit brought by Bangi Abdul Razack Saheb against Kandi Ram and another of Ram & Co., for the recovery of six casks of alizarine dyes which the defendents had contracted on the 25th August, 1914, to deliver to the plaintiff in instalments of two on the arrival of steamships in Madras or Tuticorin. The defendents pleaded that the contract had reference to goods coming from Germany in German boats and was rendered void under the Proclamation prohibiting trade with the enemy or in goods coming from an enemy country. Goods that arrived, were condemned by the Prize Court of Alexandaria and confiscated by the Crown and the defendants were refused delivery. In these circumstances the defendants denied liability. His Lordship upheld the defendants' plea and dismissed the plaintiff's suit with costs.

MASONIC INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

AT LODGE "EMULATION."

A very pleasant evening was spent last Thursday at the Masonic Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort at the Installation Meeting of Lodge "Emulation" No. 1,100 E. C. Right Worshipful Brother, C. B. Robinson, Deputy District Grand Master and Grand Lodge Officers paid an official visit to the Lodge.

The Deputy District Grand Master received the report on the working and finances of the Lodge for the past year; he congratulated the Brethren for the success and stated that they had every reason to feel proud of their position which was unique under the present unsettled conditions.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of Wor. Bro. James Carter, the installation ceremony was performed by Wor. Bro. M. B. Martin, who certainly justified the high opinion that has always been retained of him, of being a thoroughly efficient worker.

Wor. Bro. J. H. Veevers was installed Master for the ensuing year and invested the following brethren:—A. L. G. S. Irving, S.W., W. V. Potter, J.W., G. L. Chard, Treasurer, J. A. Puddington, Secretary, T. Cornelius, S. D., A. Fuller J.D., E. Boothe, I.G., S. Cornelius, Assistant Secretary, J. N. Jepsen, Steward, Wor. Bro. A. E. Cooke, T. G. T. Tyler.

After the work in Lodge had been completed, the brethren came down to the Banquet. Covers were laid for seventy.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. A. M. Ramsay, V. M. Karnal, M. L. Dhawan, B. S. Dhondy, Y. V. Krishnamurthy and Balkrishna appointed temporary Lieutenants in the Indian Medical Service.

Mr. S. K. Engineer is gazetted a temporary Lieutenant in the Indian Medical Service for a period of Honorary Service in the Marines Lines War Hospital, Bombay.

Lt.-Col. T. R. Filgate is appointed a Major in the Cavalry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers while holding the appointment of Adjutant in the Bihar Light Horse.

The following gentlemen to be 2nd-Lieutenants in the infantry branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—J. T. Harker, R. Waterfield, T. R. Ross, T. De C. Croft, H. S. Cooper, S. E. A. Mumfort.

2nd-Lieut. E. S. Smallwood resigns his appointment in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Huddlescom, Marine Department, granted temporary rank of Captain whilst acting as Principal Marine Transport Officer in D. Force.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Maung Bah Too becomes an additional member of the Imperial Legislative Council vice Maung Mye.

Mr. Lionel Davidson has been appointed an additional member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ketauli Chengappa officiates as Assistant Commissioner, Coorg.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Sir H. A. Farrington Bart, officiates as Commissioner of Forests, third grade Bengal, vice Mr. Muriel granted two years' leave.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. L. Campbell officiates as Political Officer, Sikkim, vice Mr. Bell granted six weeks' leave.

Mr. N. L. Carter is posted as First Assistant to the Agent, Baluchistan.

Major St. John is posted as Second Assistant to the Agent, Baluchistan, in addition to his own duties.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. I. B. O. Elliott, I.C.S., officiates as Under Secretary, Commerce Department vice Mr. Lindsay appointed Director-General, Commercial Intelligence.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Afraser, Executive Engineer, State Railways, is posted to the North-Western Railway.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. R. V. Sarma is posted as Assistant Accountant-General, Madras.

(Continued from Column 2.)

of dealing with the situation he should be most happy to consider it.

On the general aspect the Government did not reject the proposal that they should become practically for the time being the owners of the entire merchantile fleet as absolutely impossible of performance. But the difficulties were so enormous and so complicated that it was not easy for the Government to say that they would take over the ships as they took over the railways. They would have to be very cautious before they came to any decision of that kind. On the other hand, he was sure that the opposite theory of leaving the merchant fleet entirely free was not a possibility under war conditions. (Cheers.) The Government had taken a course "betwixt and between."

If the House would expedite the passage of the Munitions Bill that would be one of the ways to encourage an industry which had almost ceased during the war, namely, the building of merchant ships. A clause in the Bill would enable the Government to see that such work was carried on as war work. Every day's delay in the passage of the Bill delayed the building and completion of merchant ships, and thus diminished the amount of our possible tonnage, besides maintaining freights at a terrible level and increasing the prices of the necessaries of life and of many things which were necessary to the Government for the proper conduct of the war. (Cheers.)

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Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

GOMES—January 21st at Bandra, Lewis Paul Gomes, B.A., L.M. & S., J.P. The funeral cortege will leave his residence, Mahamadi Mahal, Kalbadevie, Bombay, this (Saturday) evening at 5 o'clock, for Sewri cemetery.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, January 22, 1916.

THE DECIDING FACTOR.

We have frequently pointed out in these columns that the deciding factor in the war must be British sea-power. That, of course, is a platitudinous statement and it ought to be unnecessary to have to reiterate it, but it becomes necessary when we find that many people, impressed by the illusory land triumphs of the German and Austrian armies, sit down seriously to discuss what terms Germany and Austria will be able to make when the Allies have grown tired of the war. It is curious that, although the principle of sea power is so obvious, and it has been so much dinned into our ears for many years past, it is still so little understood by the man in the street. When Germany lost or surrendered the supremacy of the sea to Great Britain in the early part of the war, she lost all chance of an ultimate victory, and, more than this, all chance of being able, by any land victories she might achieve, even to make satisfactory or honourable terms for herself. It may be said, indeed, that when Great Britain entered the war the ultimate defeat of Germany became assured, even had Great Britain been able to afford no greater assistance on land than the services of the original Expeditionary Force. If the German armies had got to Paris, if they had been able to force upon France the humiliation of a surrender similar to that of 1870; if Germany could hope to achieve a decision in the East, and if she, with her Allies, won a host of triumphs in the Balkans and the Near East, she would still be far off victory and be faced with ultimate defeat, because she has no power on the sea and is held by the throat by the British Navy.

All this, of course, should be obvious to any serious student of war factors. But one finds that it is apt to be forgotten by people who are dazzled by the comparative ease with which the enemy have overrun Belgium, Poland, Serbia and Montenegro in turn. There is some justification, perhaps, for such people to grow sceptical regarding the arrival of the day when the greater resources of the Allies and the exhaustion of the enemy will see the tables turned and the German and Austrian armies driven back over their own borders. It requires a vaster amount of confidence and knowledge than the ordinary person, and especially the neutral, possesses to realise that, if that day has not come when it was expected or predicted by optimists, and if it is continually being postponed, it is none the less inevitable. And they are therefore firm in the view that the war will end by the Allies having to admit that Germany is unconquerable, even if she cannot wholly conquer, and that peace will have to be secured by mutual give and take. It is, therefore, refreshing to find a neutral authority in the person of Mr. Frank Simonds, one of the ablest among neutral critics of the war and contributor to a newspaper in America which is more stable and solid than most of its fellows, declaring that the absolute mastery of the seas established by Great Britain constitutes the most decisive factor in the whole war. Mr. Simonds puts the whole case so clearly that his words are well worth quoting:—

> Now if peace were to be considered today, it is evident that Germany would have to evacuate France and Belgium as well. In no other way could she persuade the British to permit her ships to sail the seas, and she has no present means of compelling such British consent. But this would be to restore things to their exact status before the war; it would mean that for her tremendous sacrifices Germany had gained nothing from France or Great Britain, but had lost her colonies. Conceivably the British would not make such a bargain. Then what? Either Germany will have to offer more, or she will have to continue in a condition which would mean paralysis of her industrial establishments. She might make peace with France, with Russia, with all her Continental enemies, but she would not be one step nearer the freedom of the seas than was Napoleon after he had conquered the Continent.

Much as regards the future of the war may be regarded as matters of opinion,—the developments on the Eastern Front, the ability of the Franco-British armies in the West to break the German line and crumple it up, the possibility that the Allies will be able ultimately to drive the Austro-German-Bulgar armies out of Servia and Montenegro. But the continued supremacy of the British Navy and its increasing power are matters of fact, not of opinion. There the element of doubt, large or small, does not enter. Nor is there any doubt, whatever, of the power of Great Britain to continue indefinitely the war on the sea, whatever disasters may come on land to her or her enemies. Whenever, in such case, Germany may feel that the time has come when she can impose terms on her land enemies she will be faced with the fact of British supremacy on the seas and the absolute refusal of Great Britain to agree to any terms which would leave Germany and Austria in the position of victors, or even partial victors. We have no doubt ourselves as to the ultimate issue on land. Germany and Austria have been able to play with their armies in the manner of the man defending a wall in Hilaire Belloc's famous simile. As soon as he knocks an opponent down at one end he can run to the other to meet another opponent before the first has time to recover. But if his strength is declining and that of his opponents is ever recuperating the day must come when someone will get over the wall before he has time to get to the threatened spot. That day is coming nearer and nearer to the Central Powers. When it strikes they will find themselves unable to meet a simultaneous offensive on four fronts, a task which has never yet confronted them. But meanwhile let the fainthearted and pessimistic, who have ceased to believe in the possibility of a German defeat on land, reflect upon the supreme fact of British sea-power.

TAMPERING WITH THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

A most important principle concerning the constitution of the Municipality was involved in the debate which took place at Thursday's meeting of the Corporation on the question of the appointment of Dr. Turner, the Health Officer of the Municipality, as professor of hygiene at the proposed school of tropical medicine. And in deciding by a majority to approach Government with a request that they should undertake legislation for the amendment of section 74(3) of the Bombay Municipal Act in the manner suggested by counsel, the Corporation gave fresh evidence of the unfortunate tendency, which, as Sir Ibrahim regretted, has of late been observable, to ignore the basic principles of the municipal constitution. That constitution, as the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta so often emphasized, is based on a system of checks and counter-checks and section 74 of the Act, which authorizes the Corporation to appoint any fit person as the Health Officer also stipulates, as clearly and emphatically as the language of any statute can, that the said officer should always devote his whole time to the duties of his post. The object of this provision is obvious: it is to ensure the efficient working of municipal administration by laying down that the whole-time officers of the Municipality should not be allowed to direct their attention to any work other than municipal. Therefore, even if the Commissioner's explanation that the Corporation had distinctly expressed in a previous Resolution its willingness that the Health Officer should undertake the duties of professor of hygiene, subject to Counsel's opinion, be accepted,—and for our part we have throughout held, in view of the express intention of the Act and of all the circumstances of the case, that the necessity for counsel's opinion on the matter has never existed,—it merely showed that the Corporation had decided wisely in expressing its anxiety to be authoritatively assured of the interpretation of the law. And what is the authoritative interpretation? Counsel's opinion, said the Commissioner's letter, was "that the Corporation had no power to agree to the appointment of the Executive Health Officer as professor of hygiene at the new school of hygiene and tropical medicine, nor had that official the power to accept the professorship, it being immaterial whether he lectured gratuitously or was paid for it." No opinion could be more unquestionable and emphatic. And, under the circumstances, the duty of the Corporation,—if it was anxious to respect the integrity of the municipal constitution,—was to see if an amendment of the section of the Act was really called for from any other consideration,—whether involving the interests of the municipal administration or of the citizens,—of so overwhelming an importance and urgency as to make the proposed amendment a legitimate means of obviating merely an unnecessary technical difficulty. However, as things stand, the amendment amounts, as Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said, to meddling with the municipal constitution in the wrong way. In fact, as both Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. Wacha warned the Corporation, such tinkering with the Municipal Act, which was passed after great deliberation and care, is fraught with dangerous consequences to municipal administration and therefore to the interests of the city.

But, apart from this, the inadvisibility of the amendment is demonstrated by other facts. Firstly, as was pointed out by some of the speakers on Thursday and by the Municipal Commissioner on many a previous occasion, the Executive Health Officer is a much-burdened worker, and, as Sir Ibrahim pertinently said, if he was allowed to be saddled with other work not appertaining to his municipal duties, and anything went wrong as regards the health of the city, he would be furnished with a justifiable excuse to say that the result was due to this fact. But, even if every other consideration is laid aside, and regard is had only to the interests of the proposed school of hygiene, the error of the Corporation's decision becomes no less conclusively apparent. And this point was very effectively put by Mr. Wacha. Remembering that the object of the school is to serve the promotion of general hygienic education in the city, it is pertinent to ask, as Mr. Wacha asked, whether it is not committing the greatest mistake to have a sort of half-time and unremunerated officer like Dr. Turner,—however, able he may be,—because to do that is to defeat the very object which the school is to serve. "Mere lecturing by Dr. Turner for an hour or two in a week," Mr. Wacha wisely said, "will not in any way advance the interests of the school. On the one hand it will be an injustice to a very large number of young men who will come forward to learn the art of hygiene; while, on the other, Dr. Turner will do injustice to himself, because in the two hours at his disposal he will not be able to teach hygiene in the sense in which it is taught in England and elsewhere." If the Government were in earnest that the school should be conducted on the basic principles of teaching hygiene in a thoroughly sound manner, they should, Mr. Wacha added, have a first-class and highly paid professor for the post. For the object of his lectures should be, by constant and regular work among the students to advance the knowledge of hygiene and tropical medicine, so that students who have worked under him may be encouraged to undertake research work and thus contribute to lessening human suffering in India. As to who should be selected for so responsible a task it is for the authorities to decide. But one thing is clear that he should not be the Municipal Executive Health Officer.

The Flower.

O love my love, I gave you my life—
A faded flower.
You held it in your hands awhile
And dewed its soul with a tender smile
In one brief hour,
And bowered on your breast the bloom
You called to glory from the gloom!

O love my love, I left you my life
A fragrant flower.
But you tore its petals one by one,
Till its scent and beauty were spent and done
Its secret dower!
O why did you call it from out the gloom
To send it forth to a cruel doom?

KAI KUSHROU ARDASCHIR.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Chelmsford and Lord Minto.

Many curious misleading comparisons have been advanced during the past week by the journals who are so anxious to defend the appointment of the Viceroy-designate. One writer asks us to be of good cheer because Lord Minto was little known and had done little before he became Viceroy of India. Well, India owes much to Lord Minto but she might owe more if, in addition to his liberal views and broad sympathies, he had been able to add a greater experience in politics and practical statesmanship, which would have enabled him to deal with the obstacles placed in his way with greater effect. But a comparison between Lord Minto and Lord Chelmsford is, of course, absurd. Lord Minto came to India immediately after resigning the Governor-Generalship of Canada. Lord Chelmsford comes as the ex-Governor of an Australian province. Lord Minto also had had some experience of political life in England. Lord Chelmsford has had none of the larger kind.

And Lord Hardinge.

Then again we have "The Englishman" telling us that, before Lord Hardinge was appointed "nine out of ten journals which are now weeping at his departure had scarcely ever heard of his existence" On what authority this statement is based we know not, but it is an assumption which must be based on "The Englishman's" knowledge of its own ignorance of affairs. Lord Hardinge's was a name at the time of his appointment to the Viceroyalty of India, which had been ringing through the Continents of the world for years as a supremely successful British ambassador to Russia, as one of the most distinguished permanent under-secretaries the Foreign Office had known for many decades and as King Edward's chosen confidant and minister plenipotentiary on his foreign tours. And, moreover, it was no secret from the beginning that he was King Edward's choice as Lord Minto's sucessor. That was a fact that India could appreciate. She recognised the compliment that was paid her by the selection of a King's favourite minister, in whom he had such high confidence, to be her Viceroy. Contrast this with the appointment of Lord Chelmsford, who, at the best, is admittedly a last resort, a man who would never have been thought of if the Government had not been perplexed by so many refusals. That is why the sting is so sharp,—that none of the greater statesmen who were asked were willing to give up five years to India, nor could the Prime Minister of England prevail upon them. Lord Chelmsford may turn out to be a great Viceroy, but nothing that may happen in the future will wipe out the bitter memory of the fact that India was not worth the attention of any one of England's greater statesmen.

How to Address an Audience.

Mr. Charles Seymour's compilation "Outlines of Speeches for Social, Political and other Occasions" recently published contains model speeches for all occasions so typical as to be platonic and unearthly. The book contains the symbols of every kind of speech that is made. There is a speech on a Town Clerk, there is another on the Press. There are "Points for a proposal to Increase the General Manager's Salary (all general managers, says Mr. Squire in the "Daily News," should subscribe to the book out of sheer gratitude), and there is an Outline of a Speech Seconding a Vote of Thanks to the Returning Officer at a Parliamentary Election. Mr. Seymour even gives "suggestions for a speaker's Stock Ideas for use as Stop-gaps during any Temporary Need of matter or Loss of an Idea." One of these is:—

> I could occupy much more of your time by dealing with other aspects of this subject, but I must press onward to my conclusion.

And another opens with,

> It would be an easy matter for me to dilate at great length upon these vital issues.

The Day Will Come.

The day will yet come, says Mr. Seymour, when every time that one goes to a dinner one will hear the proposer of the toast of the Houses of Parliament begin with:

> "Few men finding themselves called upon to address so distinguished an audience as the present could do so, I think, without trepidation. Certainly I am not myself exempt from such a feeling. Indeed, to be quite candid, I am horribly afraid of you all, especially the Chairman."

And everyone replying to this toast will open with:

> "The flattering reception you have given me in rising to respond to the toast just proposed, and the warmth of your unanimous acceptance of the toast, fill me with so deep a feeling of obligation that it is difficult to know how to express my thanks. If it were not for an occasional expression of appreciation for the endeavours that are made to represent a Constituency faithfully, discouragement would soon begin to eat at the root of a man's political enterprise. Members of Parliament are human, the same as other men, and a good word for the Chamber of which he is a member, and a pat on the back for what he is trying to accomplish, are very welcome, especially when so sincerely offered as they have been to-night."

And, relentlessly sticking to Mr. Seymour's program, he will proceed to:

> "During a conversation I had with a distinguished member of the Cabinet he said—
> (1) "That—
> (2) "Also that—
> (3) And concluded by saying that—"

The audience will know it by heart.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

TURKS ROUTED IN CAUCASUS.

MONTENEGRO RESUMES FIGHTING.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN BUKHOVINA.

DEDEAGATCH BOMBARDED.

The Russians have dislodged the Turkish centre in the Caucasus from strongly fortified positions on a 70 mile front. The Turks are retreating in panic and disorder towards the fortified plain of Erzerum. The retreating army is losing heavily in men and material.

Russian torpedo-boats on Monday raided the north-east coast of Asia Minor and destroyed 163 sailing vessels of which 73 were laden with provisions.

The Austrians confirm the seriousness of the Russian thrust on the Bessarabian front. It is added that a new battle has developed east of Czernowitz in consequence of repeated attacks by Russian columns.

King Nicholas has refused all the Austrian terms and fighting has been resumed on all fronts. The Queen and Princesses have gone to Italy, but the King and his sons are still in Montenegro organising a last stand.

French war correspondents at Salonika confirm that the Germans and Bulgarians are retiring northward from Monastir, probably to the Russian front.

Warships bombarded Dedeagatch, doing considerable damage.

The Serbian Government has arrived at Corfu.

Allied troops are landing at Mityiene.

Intermittent artillery actions are reported from the French front.

The British authorities are satisfied with the good performances of the air service in Flanders. British airmen continually hold the offensive.

The decisions arrived at by the recent Allied War Council are naturally secret. The Conference has given the fullest evidence of perfect unity of purpose in the conduct of the War and its eventual result.

Mr. Tennant announced in the Commons that the German casualties to the end of the year were 5,88,986 killed, 24,080 died, 1,566,549 wounded and 356,153 missing.

A drastic Bill has been introduced to prevent enemy trading.

TURKISH ROUT IN THE CAUCASUS.

FIGHTING RESUMED ON MONTENEGRIN FRONT.

RUSSIAN VICTORY IN CAUCASUS.

TURKS RETIRING IN DISORDER

CENTRAL ARMY DISORGANISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 20.

An official announcement says the Russian onslaught dislodged the Turkish centre in the Caucasus from strongly fortified positions north of Melayghent on a seventy mile front.

The Turks are retreating in panic and disorder towards the fortified plain of Erzerum.

PURSUIT CONTINUES.

ENEMY LOSING HEAVILY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LATER.

A communiqué says:—

Our troops in the Caucasus continue the pursuit of the disorganised Turkish central army. They have converted the first blow into a considerable success.

The retreating enemy is losing heavily in men and material.

We captured guns, artillery ammunition and prisoners at Kaprikeuy.

A HURRIED FLIGHT.

RUSSIANS' PATH STREWEN WITH CORPSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 20.

A communiqué emphasises that the Russian thrust in the Turkish centre in the Caucasus was violent and unexpected.

The flight of the Turks was so hurried that they were unable to remove their dead. Hundreds of corpses strewed the path of the advancing Russians who frequently had to cross heights towering above the clouds and dig trenches in deep snow amid a blizzard.

The Russians occupied the town of Keprikey on the Arax, 33 miles east of Erzerum and captured much booty.

In fighting south-west of Lake Nrumish in Persia the Russians drove the Kurds southwards.

The Tsar has sent a message to the Caucasus forces expressing sincere gratitude for the blow delivered.

RUSSIAN TORPEDOERS' HAUL

163 TURKISH SAILING VESSELS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 20.

A communiqué says:—

Our torpedoers on the 17th January raided the north-east coast of Asia Minor and destroyed 163 sailing vessels of which 73 were laden with provisions.

EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

SIKHS' GALLANTRY AT MERSAMATRUH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 02.

An official war correspondent with the New Zealand forces gives details of the fight at Mersamatruh on Christmas Day when the New Zealanders and the 15th Sikhs assisted by the Australian Light Horse and English Yeomanry, defeated an Arab force killing over 200 of the enemy while our casualties were only sixty.

The Arabs were encamped in a rocky donga seven miles southward of Mersamatruh.

After a bombardment of the enemy position the Sikhs and New Zealanders advanced under a heavy fire to within 200 yards of the enemy where real fighting began. The Sikhs fought with great dash and courage and seemed to disdain cover to the admiration of the New Zealanders.

Finally the British force drove out the enemy at the point of the bayonet.

SOUTH AFRICAN INFANTRY.

ARRIVAL IN EGYPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PRETORIA, Jan. 20.

The first South African infantry brigade has arrived in Egypt

RUSSIAN THRUST.

HOURLY ATTACKS BY SUPERIOR FORCES.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 20.

An Austrian communiqué confirms the seriousness of the Russian thrust on the Bessarabian frontier.

It says that between Toporoutz and Bojan the Austrians have to face almost hourly attacks by superior forces.

It admits that yesterday the Russians repeatedly penetrated the trenches elsewhere. General Pflanzerbaltin's troops were all day long under a sevede artillery fire.

REPEATED RUSSIAN ATTACKS

NEW BATTLE DEVELOPES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

An Austrian communiqué states that a new battle has developed on the frontier east of Czernnowitz in consequence of repeated attacks by numerous Russian columns.

ENEMY POSITION CAPTURED

DESPERATE ATTEMPTS TO RECAPTURE FAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 20.

A communiqué says: In the Rarancze district north-east of Czernowitz we carried a portion of an enemy position.

The enemy made five desperate attempts to recapture it all of which were repulsed with enormous loss to the enemy.

In the Dvinsk region we successfully bombarded an enemy column approaching Schlossberg and repulsed several feeble attacks on the middle Strypa.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ALPINI'S EXPLOIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 21.

A communiqué says that our Ski detachments during the night climbed ice and through the deepest snow to the Sforzellina Pass at the height of ten thousand feet.

They descended into Monte Valley and destroyed under fire two enemy blockhouses, exploding mines. They returned safely.

ITALY'S RESERVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Jan. 20.

Men woh have been declared medically unfit are to be examined again, and those who have recoverd will join the colours.

BATTLE OF CTESIPHON.

DISPATCH NOT YET RECEIVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20

In the Commons Mr. Chamberlain said he had not yet received a dispatch regarding the battle of Ctesiphon.

He had no information regarding the co-operation between the British forces in Mesopotamia and the Russians in Persia.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA OF BRIBERY.

£72,500,000 DISBURSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.

Mr. Balderstone, special correspondent in Europe of the "Pittsburg Dispatch," estimates that Germany has spent 72 and half millions sterling on a propaganda of bribery in fifteen neutral countries.

He gives details which include the provision of harems for Persian potenates, palaces for Chinese mandarins and motor-cars for Greek lawyers.

LOSS OF PERSIA.

BOARD OF TRADE ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The Board of Trade will hold an inquiry into the loss of the Persia.

MONTENEGRO REFUSES PEACE TERMS.

FIGHTING RESUMED.

KING ORGANISING LAST STAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The Premier of Montenegro has arrived. He announces that King Nicholas and the Government refused all the Austrian terms and fighting has been resumed on all fronts.

The King and his sons are still in Montenegro in the midst of the troops organising a last stand.

ROME, Jan. 20.

The Montenegrin Consul-General confirms the rupture of the peace negotiations between Montenegro and Austria and that fighting has been resumed.

BRINDISI, Jan. 20.

The Queen and Princesses of Montenegro have arrived and gone to Rome.

King Nicholas has remained at Scutari organising resistance.

KING NICHOLAS'S HOPE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 20.

King Nicholas expresses the hope that the Allies will help the Montenegrins to evacuate the country if such a step becomes necessary.

MONTENEGRIN ARMIES.

TWO GENERALS JOIN THE SERBS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London January, 19.—Two Montengrin Generals have escaped and joined the Serbs. It is suggested that the other sections of the army will endeavour to follow.

BULGARO-GERMAN EXODUS.

LACK OF FOOD IN MACEDONIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Jan. 20.

French war correspondents confirm that the Germans and Bulgarians are going northward from Monastir, probably to the Russian front. They have been suffering from great lack of food in Macedonia. The contents of enemy legations in Athens are being removed to Macedonia.

Serbians who had returned to their Homes are escaping to Salonika, as the Germans are punishing with death anyone out after dark and publicly flogging both sexes for the slightest offences.

DEDEAGATCH BOMBARDED.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE DONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONICA, Jan. 19.

Warships bombarded Dedeagatch yesterday doing considerable damage. A train was destroyed and several storehouses were set on fire.

ALBANIAN OPERATIONS.

CORFU AS A FRENCH BASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 21.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables, London January, 18:—

The "Berliner Tageblatt's" Sofia correspondent says the French evidently intend to use Corfu as a base for the Albanian operations wherein the French, Italians and Serbs are co-operating. The Salonika force will endeavour to cut off the Teuto-Bulgar communications and they are making roads towards Monastir.

There are various reports current stating that the Allies' troops landed at Piraeus. One says they looked around and then re-embarked.

SERBIAN GOVERNMENT AT CORFU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Jan. 20.

The Serbian Government has arrived at Corfu.

SEARCH FOR SUBMARINES ON GREEK COAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London January, 19.—The "Neon Asty" (Athens) protests against the Anglo-French search for submarine bases on the Greek coast. The search is possibly the origin of the reports of landings at Piraeus and elsewhere.

BRITISH AIRMEN'S SUPERIORITY.

ALWAYS ON THE OFFEN SIVE.

MR. TENNANT'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 20

In the Commons Mr. Tennant made a statement which showed that British airmen in Flanders continually held the offensive and were perpetually penetrating the German lines.

The Germans merely remained on the defensive for which Fokker's latest type of German aeroplane was alone suitable. But the main purpose of aeroplanes was for reconnaisance and directing artillery which the British were always able to carry out. If the Germans came behind the Allied lines we had defensive machines quite equal to Fokker's.

The Germans advertised British casualties but concealed their own. The British authorities were satisfied with the good performances of the air service

14 AIR FIGHTS.

TWO ENEMY MACHINES DRIVEN DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.

A communiqué says in the course of fourteen air fights yesterday we drove down two enemy machines into the German lines. We lost one aeroplane.

We exploded a mine near Fricourt.

To-day was generally quiet and there was less artillery fire than usual.

INTERMITTENT ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 21.

A communiqué says between the Somme and the Avre our artillery bombarded enemy establishments near the station at Chaulnes causing fire and explosions.

An enemy column north of the Aisne, was caught by our fire and scattered.

Elsewhere there were intermittent artillery actions.

SUCCESSFUL MINOR OPERATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Jan. 20.

This afternoon's communiqué records minor operations favourable to the French. A German aeroplane was captured.

EXTENSION OF WAR NEWS SERVICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

In the Commons Mr. Samuel said that the War Office was being asked if it was possible to extend the daily communiqué to other British fronts.

GERMAN CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Tennant said that German casualties "as far as figures were available" were to the end of the year:—Killed, 588,986; died, 24,080; wounded, 1,566,549; missing, 356,153.

BRITISH SUBMARINE GROUNDS ON DUTCH COAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The Admiralty announces that a British submarine grounded on the Dutch coast. A British destroyer rescued part of the officers and crew and the remainder were taken to Holland on board a Dutch warship.

COUNCILS IN HONGKONG

GREATER PUBLIC REPRESENTATION REQUIRED.

HONGKONG, Jan. 20.

British residents have been invited to sign a petition to Mr. Bonar Law asking for the greater representation of the public on the Executive and Legislative Councils.

ALLIES AT MITYLENE.

ATHENS, Jan. 20.

Allied troops are landing at Mitylene.

THE LATEST WAR COUNCIL.

DECISIONS NOT MADE PUBLIC.

FULLEST CONFIDENCE IN CONDUCT OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Reuter is authorised to state that the Allied War Council had as its object the continuation of discussions inaugurated in Paris for the purpose of assuring perfect co-ordination in the prosecution of the war.

The Council also discussed questions naval military economic and diplomatic and and many technical matters about which various Government departments were consulted.

The decisions are naturally secret, but the latest Conference has given the fullest evidence of perfect unity of purpose and determination and confidence in the conduct of the war and its eventual result.

FRENCH MINISTERS LEAVE FOR PARIS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The French Ministers and the American, Colonel House, have left for Paris.

EXTENSION OF ALLIED COUNCILS.

SUVLA BAY ENQUIRY PROMISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith announced that arrangements for extension of Allied councils were progressing.

Government had decided that an inquiry into the Suvla Bay operations was impracticable at present, but finally an ample inquiry would be held and full justice done.

THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

Major Hunt called attention to the British blockade and questioned whether it was effective.

Sir E. Grey said he understood the matter would be discussed next week, but any statement that the Navy was crippled by the Foreign Office was grossly unfair and entirely misrepresented the fact.

COMPULSION BILL.

COMMITTEE STAGE CONCLUDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Speaking in the Commons on the second schedule of the Military Bill dealing with tribunals, Mr. Long said the representation of Labour would be fully provided for.

The committee stage of the Bill was concluded

The proceedings throughout were characterised by a desire that the Bill should work well.

Mr. Snowden complimented Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Long on the manner in which they had conducted the debate.

QUESTION OF CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government could not accept the proposal to exempt a conscientious objector entirely from military service, but would accept an amendment to empower tribunals to allow men to undertake work of national importance instead.

The amendment was agreed to.

TERRITORIALS' POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

In the Commons Mr. Tennant described the position of the Territorials with regard to the Compulsion Bill.

Married men would not be affected nor men unsuitable for foreign service. The rest would be entitled to volunteer for foreign service in their present regiments. They would have an ample opportunity of so volunteering during the next five weeks. Those not volunteering would be discharged from the Territorials and compulsorily enlisted.

An amendment exempting the home service Territorials, was rejected by 259 votes to 27.

NEW ZEALAND AND COMPULSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WELLINGTON, Jan 20.

Mr. Massey in a speech said if voluntarism failed compulsion would be adopted.

RECRUITMENT IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.

In the Commons Sir Robert Borden announced that 15,500 men had enlisted in Canada in the first fortnight of January.

AUSTRALIA'S DETERMINATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

SYDNEY, Jan. 20

Mr. Hughes in a speech said we must cut out every power which Germany exercised before the war so as to prevent her from troubling us again.

ENEMY TRADING.

A DRASTIC BILL.

TEXT OF THE TERMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

The latest Enemy Trading Bill is most drastic.

The Board of Trade may stop any business belonging to a firm carrying on trade wholly or mainly for the benefit of, or controlled by enemies, whether here or in enemy countries, and also take over any German patent.

Inspectors may examine any business for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is controlled by or benefitting the enemy and the Registrar of companies may refuse to register a company if one of the subscribers to the memorandum of association, or a proposed director, is an enemy.

Shares cannot be transferred to, or for the benefit of an enemy.

A company registered here and doing outside United Kingdom business, which, if done in the United Kingdom would be trading with the enemy, may be wound up.

The restrictions contained in the Bill operate not only during the war, but until removed by an Order in Council.

FOSTERING BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

TARIFF AGAINST CERTAIN GERMAN MANUFACTURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

A report will be shortly published of the Board of Trade sub-committee, recommending the immediate imposition of a general tariff on certain imports for the purpose of fostering twelve industries for which Great Britain was largely depending on Germany before the war.

The industries include the manufacture of electrical apparatus and optical glass.

The report mentions that at the outbreak of the war the manufacture of magnetos was largely in the hands of Germany, although they were essential for motor cars and aeroplanes.

The Government seized the German firms' large stock in England, the nonwithdrawal of which was one of Germany's failures.

PROPOSED EXPORT DUTY ON JUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The Dundee Chamber of Commerce by an overwhelming majority has passed a resolution recommending an export duty on jute with rebates to Britain and the Allies.

FLOODED HOLLAND.

WATERS STILL RISING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

King George has sent a telegram to Queen Wilhelmina expressing sympathy at the floods.

Queen Wilhelmina has continued her inspection of the flooded districts. The waters are still rising and the floods spreading.

The Dutch Government, while appreciating foreign sympathy, intimates that it does not desire Relief Funds to be opened abroad.

A dyke has burst at Termonde in Flanders. The flood on the Meuse has destroyed the bridge near Namur and many have been drowned in adjacent villages.

FLOODS SUBSIDING IN NORTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 20.

The floods in North Holland are subsiding The water fell a foot this morning at Purmerend, the most critical spot but a storm last night caused further havoc among houses which had already suffered by the floods.

THE LINER RIJNDAM.

ASHORE NEAR GRAVESEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The liner Rijndam is ashore near Gravesend. The passengers are mostly Americans. None have been injured.

THE RIJNDAM REFLOATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The liner Rijndam has been refloated.

FIRE IN LANCASHIRE MILL.

£200,000 DAMAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Damage to the estimated value of two hundred thousand sterling has been done by fire in the largest cotton-spinning mill in Lancashire.

MR. MONTAGU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Mr. Montagu has been returned unopposed for West Cambridgeshire.

VICEROY-DESIGNATE AND LADY CHELMSFORD.

Lord Chelmsford. Lady Chelmsford.

We published on Monday a portrait of the Viceroy-Designate, (the only one then available) taken ten years ago. The above photographs, reproduced from "The Englishman," were taken during Lord Chelmsford's visit to Calcutta a few months ago.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt. A. W. Waterhouse, Dragoons.
Capt. M. C. Heenan, Leinsters.
Lieut. A. Burton, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J. E. Miller, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. R. Tonge, Manchesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. K. M. Carnduff, Engineers.
Lieut. E. W. Beck, Bedfordshires.
Second-Lieut. R. G. Copeman, Essex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. D. T. Forbes, London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Hudson, Artillery.

DIED.

Major W. W. Blackden, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. D. L. Gaskell, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. R. F. Banbury, East Yorks.

WOUNDED.

Major C. D. Cary Barnard, Wiltshires.
Capt. J. E. Walford, Artillery.
Capt. R. A. Bagnell, Hussars.
Capt. F. Russell-Roberts, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt. T. T. Waddington, West Kents.
Lieut. W. F. Bennett, East Surreys.
Lieut. J. D. Graham, Border Regiment.
Lieut. R. Menzies, Royal Scots.
Lieut. A. E. Thurburn, Essex Regiment.
Lieut. C. A. Hepburn, Artillery.
Lieut. E. N. Marshall, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. W. D. Cousins, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut. W. N. Legg, Shropshire L. I.
Second-Lieut. R. H. Heath, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut. C. F. Battiscombe, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. A. C. Jessop, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. R. H. Smith, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. C. R. Williams, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Davies, Welsh Regiment.

MISSING.

Lieut. E. F. Cobbold, Cheshires.
Lieut. E. S. Wilkinson, London Regiment.
Lieut. K. W. Gray, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. R. Barton, Flying Corps.
Lieut. S. Hathaway, Flying Corps.
Lieut. H. T. Kemp, Cheshires.
Lieut. L. Kingdom, Worcesters.

NOW KILLED.

Capt. R. T. Johnson, North Staffs.

NOW DIED AS PRISONER.

Lieut. D. H. Pickering, East Kents.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

The following is the 157th list of caulaties reported from Mesopotamia:—

KILLED.

28th Battery Royal Field Artillery 2nd Lieut. R. N. Way. 1-5th Battalion the Buffs Major J. S. Fraser. 37th Dogras Capt. R. M. Brind. 41st Dogras Lieut.-Col. C. W. Tribe, Lieut. P. H. Myles. 31st Sikhs Lieut.-Col. W. Beadon. 53rd Sikhs 2nd Lieut. B. E. Seaton (Indian Army Oeserve of Officers) 65th Punjabi Rifles Lieuts. R. C. H. Woodhouse, J. C. Mitchell (Indian Army Reserve of Officers) 125th Napier's Rifles Capt. G. H. Stevenson. 1-9th Gurkha Rifles Lieut. I. J. Hughes.

DIED OF WOUND.

53rd Sikhs Lieut.-Col. J. F. Finnis.

WOUNDED.

1-5th Battalian the Queen's Own Lieut. L. W. Jardine, 2nd Battalion the Queen's Own Lieut.-Col. S. H. Pedley, 2nd Battalion the Black Watch 2nd Lieuts. C. V. S. Cocks A. Douglas. 1.5th Battalion the Buffs Lieut. J. H. J. Peters. 1st Battalion Seaforths Highlanders 2nd Lieut. R. J. Stewart. 2nd Battalion the Leicestershires Regiment Major F. Lewis D. S. O., Lieut. A. E. Dakin 2nd Lieuts. R. W. G. Card. T. C. D. Hassall. 9th Bhopal Infantry Lieut.-Col. F. W. Thomas, Major G. A. Jamison. 28th Punjabis Major M. R. Pocock Capt. R. A. Yearsley, Lieut. R. N. G. Scott. 37th Dogras Lieut. H. A. Andrews. 41st Dogras Major E. Colson, 2nd Lieut. J. P. Fulierton. 53rd Sikhs 2nd Lieut. A. Hadden (Indian Army Reserve of Officers). 56th Punjabi Rifles Major F. D. Browne, Capt. H. S. L. Wolley, Lieut. O. Curtis, 2nd Lieut. H. G. Inglie (Indian Army Reserve of Officers) A. Leslie Moore (Indian Army Reserve of Officers). 91st Punjabis Capt. C. H. F. Nixon. 92nd Punjabis Lieut.-Col. T. R. Maclachlan, Major H. L. Haughton, Capts. H. D. Cloete, E. B. Fawcett, N. C. Taylor, W. C. E. T. Fox-male, Lieut. G. G. Pearse, 2nd-Lt. F. F. Newbury (Indian Army reserve of Officers). 125th Napiers Rifles Major B. C. Graham, Lieut. L. W. Hughes. 128th Pioneers Lieut.-Col. A. H. D. Creagh. 76 Gurkha Rifles Major A. L. Longhurst. 1-8th Gurkha Rifles Capt. J. D. Grant V. C. 1-9th Gurkha Rifles Lieut. F. S. Poynder.

DELHI, Jan. 20.

155th list of casualties reported from Mesopotamia:—

KILLED.

2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment Major E. F. S. Henderson, Capt. R. H. Ames, Lieutenants L. Dowding, A. H. Howell, D. C. Royce, 2nd-Lieut. G. L. Mayther, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders Capt. R. G. Maxwell. 2nd Battalian the Black Watch Lieut. H. A. T. Plunkett. 2nd-Lieut. R. S. Morrison, 6th Jat Light Infantry Lieut. C. J. Cockburn, 2nd-Lieut. P. E. Godwin (Indian Army Reserve of Officers). 51st Sikhs Major P. E. Knapp. 97th Deccan Infantry Lieut. E. S. Woodward. 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers Major J. P. Stockley.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

KILLED.

1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders 2nd-Lieut. I. Campbell, 53rd Sikhs Lieut. C. A. Proudfoot.

MISSING (BELIEVED KILLED.)

1st Battalian Seaforth Highlanders 2nd-Lieut. M. M. Brodie.

WOUNDED.

"S" Battery Royal Horse Artillery Capt. D. J. Greenshields, 28th Battery Royal Field Artillery Major E. R. G. Wilmer, D.S.O., 72nd Battery Royal Garrison Artillery Major F. L. Bennett, 2nd Battalion the Leicestershires Regiment, Capt. A. S. Macintyre, Lieut. G. W. Sutherland, 2nd-Lieuts C. G. R. Swindells, C. B. Godfrey, O. H. Buckingham, J. Redwood, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders Lieut.-Col. W. M. Thompson, Captains F. J. Rigby, F. Anderson, I. H. MckScobie, R. W. Ross, Lieutenants T. C. Christie, I. Anderson 2nd-Lieutenants G. F. Wilson, P. Elliott. J. B. Sullivan, R. H. Hadow, D. B. Aitkin. 1—5th Battalion the Buffs (East Kent Regiment) Capt. B. Buss, 2nd Battalion the Black Watch Lieut.-Col. A. G. Wauchope, D.S.O., Captains M. E. Purk, T. G. F. Cochrane, Lieut. H. Bowis, 2nd-Lieutenants J. F. C. Dixon, R. M. Purvis, T. A. Henderson, R. W. Macfarlane Grieves, J. C. Patterson, K. Buchanan, A. B. Cumming, W. C. Hunter, 6th Jat Light Infantry Captains R. C. Ross R. B. Mcpherson, F. W. R. Wells, 9th Bhopal Infantry Lieut. E. C. Ker, (Indian Army Reserve of Officers), 41st Dogras 2nd-Lieut. R. W. Cloete, (Indian Army of Reserve of Officers), Lieut. N. S. Joshe (Indian Medical Service), 51st Sikhs 2nd-Lieut. A. C. Greenfield (Indian Army Reserve of Officers). 51st Sikhs Lieut. H. Finnis, 2nd-Lieut. M. S. Mcgowan (Indian Army Reserve of officers), 96th Berar Infantry (Attached 6th Jats) Capt. M. E. Coningham.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the wounded and sick at the Colaba Hospital on Thursday afternoon.

The following guests are staying at Government House:—Lord Cecil Manners, H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Maharaja of Idar, Rao Raja Narpatsinhji, Colonel Bruce Kings-Mill, Captain E. H. A. Fell, Captain A. H. M. Wilson and Mr. DeGeijer.

Sir Valentine Chirol arrives to-morrow. General Sir John Nixon with his Doctor and A.D.C. are expected, at Government House on the 24th instant.

H. H. the Maharaja of Idar has arrived in Bombay and is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

U. S. NAVAL PROGRAMME.

MR. DANIEL'S REASONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the Navy, advocated a naval programme before the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives on the ground that at the close of the war America with her great wealth and an increasing fleet would be able to call a conference for the limitation of armaments.

The members of the Committee argued that America could call a conference without increasing the fleet.

AMERICA AND PIRACY.

ANIMATED DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.

An animated debate took place in the Senate on the rights of neutrals in war.

Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, repudiated the idea that the southern States cared more for property than for the lives of women and children sent to their graves in the ocean. He did not intend to worry President Wilson about the loss of property until the question of loss of women and children had been settled with Germany. The Southerners knew that if the shipment of cotton to the Allies were cut off cotton would be worth only four cents per pound.

SILVER MARKET.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan 20.

Messrs. Montagu's report says that the undertone of the silver market is steady notwithstanding the fall in price which appears to have originated in China whence selling was made to the Indian bazaars which consequently unloaded upon the London market the silver held here and awaiting shipment. The reduced price however, proved tempting to China and other operators who saw a chance to snatch profit. The appearance of the market seems to indicate movements within narrow limits as America is a hesitant seller and the Continental and other demand is bound to arise on a fair scale. The stock in London at present is not large. It is in the neighbourhood of five and a half million ounces fine.

EXPORT OF BONES FROM INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan 20.

In the Commons Sir J. Rees suggested that it would be advisable to prohibit the export of bones from India.

Mr. Chamberlain said he would draw the attention of the Government of India to the matter.

COLONEL HENDLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Colonel Hendley, of the Indian Medical Service, has been gazetted Honorary Surgeon to the King.

A Government of India notification under the new Ordnance authorise all Chief Customs Officers to refuse to allow clearances for home consumption on payment of duty of any dutiable goods where the demand for clearances of such goods is excessive having regard to the ordinary course of such transactions.

A BATTALION OUT OF NOTHING.

LORD KITCHENER'S TASK IN LITTLE.

A British Major has given M. Augustin Filon an interesting description of how he raised a battalion for Lord Kitchener, writes Mr. R. Franklin Tate, the "Daily News" special correspondent at Paris. When war was declared he filled a chair at one of our great Universities. Throwing up chair and laboratory, he joined the Army, was in France by August 5, and for the next six months was on active service. Invalided home he was no sooner well again than he applied at the War Office for fresh employment. His record was evidently a brilliant one, for without further ado he was made a major and given a battalion. So far all went well.

"I proceeded," says the major, "to the locality indicated, and I found that my battalion was not in existence. I had at my disposal, to lodge the soldiers, a deserted station, some superannuated trucks and disued racing stables. But there were no men. In the first week three arrived. In the second, two. No officers or non-coms.

"I perceived that I should have to depend on my own efforts. So I set off to recruit. Every day I visited the East End of London. As offices I had three or four gaily-painted booths. I had the luck to get hold of a young officer full of nerve and go, who improvised meetings and addressed the crowd at every street corner. After a time we organised recruiting concerts and picture shows representing our men marching, drilling, digging trenches, and throwing grenades, also seated at table in front of a good dinner. Before long as many as sixty men a week joined. These men were much the same class of recruits that were sent to reinforce Wellington in the lines of Torres Vedras, men whom he called 'a rabble," but whom he converted into heroes.

MILITARY SPIRIT LACKING.

"You must bear in mind that what is lacking in this country is not courage, but the military spirit. How could it be otherwise, when for centuries it has been our object to develop in the English people a spirit which is quite different, the exact opposite, in fact, the spirit of independence and self-government? I frankly confess that, soldier as I am at the present moment, I prefer that spirit to the military spirit. But there are cases in which the military spirit becomes absolutely indispensable to defend the conquests of the spirit of liberty and the institutions created by it. We are now in a crisis of this kind."

"How did you procure your non-commissioned officers?" asked M. Filon.

"I picked out the best and most capable of those who came to me. I trained them with the help of an old sergeant of regulars who was lent to me to serve as model."

"Buthow did you, a professor of mathematics, learn to train non-coms?"

The Major smiled. "Several years ago I was captain instructor in an officers' training corps. It was there I learnt all about the duties of N.C.O.s, and passed the same examinations as officers of the Regular Army for promotion."

"Good. And where did you get your officers?"

"Here, there, and everywhere. University students, young men of the middle classes who had enlisted at the beginning of the war, retired N.C.O.s recalled to service. I have also some officers who fought in France and who regard their stay with my battalion as a rest."

"From what you tell me," remarked M. Filon, "I gather that one of the results of the war will be to open the officers' corps to the democracy. I was in England in 1871, when Mr. Gladstone secured the passing of the Bill abolishing the purchase of commissions. I thought I was going to see the fall of the barrier, till then impassable, which separated, socially speaking, the officer from the soldier. To my astonishment, nothing of the kind happened."

A "SELECT" MESS.

"You might again experience the same astonishment," replied the Major. "If you come and dine at my mess you will find it very select, and absolutely similar to what you saw at Aldershot ten or twenty years ago The gentlemen by birth are in a small minority. But, without the least effort, they have imposed their manners on their new comrades, and today my corps of officers is perfectly homogeneous.

"In fine, I in my humble sphere have had to contend with, I will not say all, but some of the difficulties which our illustrious chief, Kitchener, has encountered on his path. People who fancy that you can make a soldier by putting a uniform on him have, perhaps, found fault with his slowness; but I admire the rapidity with which he has proceeded. Ask your experts if it is an easy task to create from tip to toe an army of two or three million men when there are no cadres existing, and when you have to supply it with all the accessory services necessary before it can take the field. It is relatively an easy matter to create infantry; but what about artillery, the engineering corps, cavalary! It is an almost superhuman task but I do not think I am going too far when I say it is nearly accomplished.

"And I do not speak of outside difficulties. Perhaps they were hardest to overcome. It seems to me that public opinion is now educated. The two elections which have recently taken place prove this clearly. Keir Hardie, who cursed the war, has been replaced by a man who is for war to the bitter end.

"Your must recollect that the English in war have almays made a bad beginning and a good ending, and that in all the great international struggles in which they have taken part they have always dealt the last and decisive blow. I hope it will be so this time."

"I replied 'Amen,'" adds M. Filon.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

"Commercial India," a new weekly journal devoted to commercial and educational interests made its first appearance at Lahore on the 15th instant.

The Government of India have now decided to reimpose the embargo on the export of Tibet wool which was withdrawn in September last. The position now is that the Tibetan and Madras (black and grey) varieties of wool may not be exported from British India while wool of other descriptions may be exported under a license subject to the limits of quantity already laid down.

The Hon. Mr. James Currie had addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce calling attention to the fact that goods which are obviously of German manufacture, are being imported into India and are now exposed for sale in the Delhi market and urging that an enquiry may be set on foot concerning them and a representation made to Government for steps to be taken to stop the trade of such goods.

The organisers of the Punjab Armoured Aeroplane Fleet have been informed that at present the War Office require aeroplanes of smaller dimensions and cost than were originally contemplated. This will enable the Punjab Aeroplane Fleet to be inaugurated at once with the initial strength of 20 aeroplanes at the cost of 6¼ lakhs, to be added to as the funds permit. Meanwhile the 16th list of the Fund gives the total sum realised at Rs. 884,000.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—From unofficial sources the death in action on the Tigris is announced of Lieutenant J. C. Mitchell, attached to the 56th Punjabi Rifles, who was in his 33rd year and had been in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers since 1909. Lieutenant Mitchell was in the service of the Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. and was the brother of Mr. J. Mitchell, Agent of the National Bank of India at Amritsar.

The Indian Council of the St. John's Ambulance Association in view of the very large sum of money collected for the war hospitals in Mesopotamia by Miss Doris Phillips and her friends have decided with Miss Phillips's consent to devote the sum of Rs. 22,000 to the construction and equipment of two large ambulance flats which will be used in connection with a motor launch for the transport of the wounded from the fighting line to the large base hospital, and Miss Phillips has been asked to suggest names for the two flats and also a suitable inscription for a brass plate.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LAHORE, Jan. 21.

In the Lahore Conspiracy supplementary case to-day the case of Gujar Singh was further argued by the Government Pleader and his counsel on the point whether his acquittal in the previous case would bar conviction on new facts. The Court reserved orders.

Of the 102 accused, 9 are absconders, cases withdrawn by the Crown and accused discharged 6, turned approver and granted pardon by Court 1, discharged by Court 10, balance 76.

The Court then proceeded to examine the accused and take down their statements.

Four were examined to-day who mostly denied all prosecution allegations, protested their innocence and loyalty and spoke of their military services and of their relations. They ascribed their arrest and implication in the present case to enmity of the prosecution witnesses and police or the fear of the former and their anxiety to save themselves. Some of them complained of police maltreatment. Bogh Singh repudiated the confession which stood in his name and which implicated himself and other accused, especially with reference to the doings of the Jhar Sahib lot. He said out of fear he reluctantly stated before the magistrate what the police put into his mouth.

RECRUITMENT IN BEHAR.

SIR EDWARD GAIT'S REPLY TO ADDRESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, Jan. 21.

Sir Edward Gait, to-day received three addresses, one from the Bihar Landholders' Association, one from the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Committee of the Indian National Congress and the third from the Bihar Provincial Association.

Replying to them all jointly his Honour said that he was encouraged to think that he enjoyed the confidence and goodwill of the people or at least of the educated classes who were the most competent judges. The Government fully realised it was impossible in these days of progress to stand still either from the educational or political point of view and would endeavour to do their utmost with the means at their disposal to improve the condition of the people and in particular to promote the interests of education and sanitation.

In conclusion his Honour said: "I may take this opportunity to say that the western districts of this province formerly supplied a large number of sepoys to the Indian army. But some years ago recruiting there was discontinued for some reason which we have not been able to ascertain. Since the outbreak of the war an attempt has been made again to recruit men in these districts with the aid of Maharaja Bahadur Keshava Prasad Singh of Dumraon and a number of pensioned Indian officers. Some men have enlisted but their number is not yet nearly so large as we had hoped it would be. No doubt the results will be more satisfactory when classes who formerly joined the army, get in touch with it again."

HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

AN APPEAL FROM ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Indian Council, St. John Ambulance Association, have received another heavy demand for supplementary hospital equipment for Mesopotamia. Apart from ordinary requirements, which alone keep a considerable body of co-helpers employed, the Association have recently had to deal with a succession of specially costly indents, all of which have been turned out in record time. The present demand has been promptly accepted and in this the Indian Council have based their action solely on the plendid generosity of the Indian public, which has stood to them well in the past, and which they are assured will not fail them now. The present demand represents an initial expenditure of some Rs. 10,000 plus monthly supplies costing about Rs. 35,000 per mensem. The Indian Council, having proved the worth of their Indian friends, have undertaken to meet this heavy demand without any fear as to the result. The requisition from Sir John Nixon in November, which represented a cash value of over a lakh of rupees, was not delayed a day on account of the money required to pay for it. Contributions arrived as fast as they could be utilised. The same may be said of the 3,000 bed hospitals for Mesopotamia, which was despatched in less than 25 days from the date of receipt of the requisition at the Indian Council's Headquarters at Delhi. Similarly as regards a 500 bed hospital for Basra. In the same way a 500 bed hospital for Karachi is being rapidly assembled at the War Gifts Depot at Bombay. Now they have the present important order—which they can be depended upon to dispose of in the same satisfactory way.

The War Fund of the Indian Council. St. John Ambulance Association has benefitted substantially from the collection recently made in Calcutta on behalf of the Hospitals in Mesopotamia by Miss Doris Phillips, of the Howitt Phillips Dramatic Company, now performing in Delhi. The Chairman of the Executive Committee has received a cheque for Rs. 22,441-14-0.

MORE MALE NURSES WANTED.

We are informed that the number of Male Nurses of the St. John Ambulance Brigade to be recruited for Military Service has now been increased from 50 to 100, and the St. John Ambulance Association are prepared to consider applications from intending candidates. The latter must be European or Anglo-Indian, and be in possession of a certificate of physical fitness for service in or out of India, also a certificate in First Aid from the St. John Ambulance Association. A certificate in Nursing is desirable, but will not be insisted upon in all cases.

200 TONS OF GOLD.

Two hundred tons of gold, worth £20,400,000, were stored in the United States Assay Office at New York on December 15. The gold is in 16,345 bars. It represents the accumulation of foreign coins brought to the United States during about six weeks in an effort to maintain the financial balance between European nations and the United States.

At a meeting of the Hindus held at Calcutta, the Maharaja of Durbhanga presiding said he made his tour in Southern India with the object of arranging for a common prayer for the longivity and success of his Majesty the Emperor and a resolution was carried to offer such a prayer as will be adopted at the meeting of the Hindu Sammelan to be held in Muttra.

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COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
COONOOR, Jan. 21.

At the Coonoor abduction case hearing yesterday, Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Iyer, Public Prosecutor, addressed the Court for five and a half hours and explained the broad facts of the case and then proceeded to refer to the law applicable to the case and explained the purport of section 366. He also explained fully the applicability of sections 107 and 108 relating to abetment of offence and elements which go to establish abduction. Regarding Violet Reilly's part in the conspiracy, he stated that it seemed incredible that she should have not suspected that something underhand was intended when she was asked to take Marie away. Violet had admitted certain facts in her evidence which she was obliged to, but apparently concealed other facts which might incriminate herself or damage her character, but the fact remained hat she was a ready tool in the hands of Rungaswami.

LAW OF WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.

As regards Mr. Ramswamy Iyer's objection that the second accused, Mrs. Newman, could not have wrongfully confined Marie, the Public Prosecutor explained the law of wrongful confinement and submitted that it was not necessary to exercise actual physical force to wrongfully confine a person, but it was sufficient if there was restraint brought on by superior will power which had the result of wrongful confinement and quoted (2) Madras in support of his contention. Marie was deprived of her clothes at Connemara Cottage and wore only night dress. This fact was corroborated by Mr. Lovelock, Inspector Wilkins, Mrs. Quinns and Adolphine. Regarding the confinement in term of a complaint in cases being made the godown the learned Vakil submitted that Marie had probably exaggerated her story, but that Marie should have been confined there for a short period was clear, as policemen were visiting the house.

The Court:—It is difficult to my mind whether the girl knew or not that the police were coming to the house and if she knew, why did she not appeal to them?

Public Prosecutor:—She was shut up in the room and probably heard of it subsequently from Mrs. Newman, as Marie herself said in her evidence that Mrs. Newman told her that one Mr. Cheap had called.

VALUE OF ACCOMPLICE'S EVIDENCE.

The learned Vakil submitted that two other points were referred to by the defence. One that accomplices require corroboration before their evidence could be accepted. He referred to the judgment of the Madras High Court reported in (35) Madras, in which the majority of five out of eight Judges held that an accomplice need not require corroboration before his evidence is accepted. He also relied upon Section 133 of the Evidence Act. Regarding Mr. Ramswamy Iyer's objections based on Sections 108 and 157 of Evidence Act, the Public Prosecutor pointed out the difference between English and Indian law about the admissible by Section 8 of the Act though they could not be under English law. Under Section 57A a witness could be corroborated by a statement made soon after the occurrence of the event, that is to say, at the earliest reasonable opportunity he had for doing so and in this case it was proved that the girl related the details of the offence within two days of her being rescued and taken home

DELAY IN BRINGING RAPE CHARGE.

Regarding the delay in bringing the charge of rape on to the record, the learned Vakil referred to the conduct of Adolphine and Marie in not wishing to publish a family scandal. They would have avoided coming forward with any compalint had it not been for entry of Mrs. Newman in the house on 23rd September and deliberate warning given by her to Adolphine and repeated three times like that by the "witches in Macbeth" that Marie would run away again. Mr. Norton had suggested that Mr. Lovelock's moral feelings were set against Rungaswamy. If that was so, he would have taken steps on 8th September.

WITNESSES THAT WERE NOT CALLED.

As regards not putting Rev. Father Bechu as a witness to speak to the confession said to have been made to him by Marie, the Public Prosecutor stated that it did not possibly occur to him that such a confession had existed and the priest would certainly have objected to reveal what was said to him in sacred and religious confidence. Marie's statement that she was examined for rape, the Prosecutor submitted, was probably a mistake. Mr. Norton had waxed eloquent on the point that Miss Decloset was not put in as witness to disclose the contents of Marie's letter to her, but Marie had given an excellent reason. If there was anything more on that point upon which the defence was relying, they could have examined Miss Decloset as they had summoned her as a defence witness.

VISIT TO COCHIN RAJA'S AGENT.

Regarding the Cochin Rajah's Agent, the statement that Marie had called on him while she was at Connemara, the learned Vakil stated that witness did not mention anything about it in the Lower Court although he was cross-examined at considerable length. He submitted that it was an after thought put in for the first time in this Court, based upon a statement alleged to have been made by Marie to police about her drive to Elkhill. The story of the drink was not a later invention by the prosecution. It was mentioned to Mr. Loveluck on 9th September, the day after the rescue.

MARIE'S LETTER TO MR. NORTON.

Regarding Marie's letter to Mr. Norton asking for a job, he submitted that it was probably written at the instance of somebody, as Marie was not likely to have known of Mr. Norton's name. Two persons were suggested, either Violet or Mrs. Newman. The contents of the letter clearly showed that Violet could not have dictated, as there was reference to herself as being a very bad girl. The only possible inference therefore, was that Mrs. Newman alone could have dictated it, as she was probably anxious to remove the girl to Calcutta for her own purposes.

ASSESSORS' FINDINGS.

In the Coonoor abduction case to-day Rao Bahadur Balakrishna Iyer, the Public Prosecutor, concluded his address.

His Honour in asking for the findings of the assessors said that he would not dwell on the facts of the case as they had closely listened to the evidence. He explained the law relating to the three charges and said that he would like to have the opinion of the assessors regarding the genuineness of exhibits 2 and 2 (a), letters to Lavocah and exhibit 3, letter to Mali Rungan, and if they were genuine, whether with regard to exhibit 2 it was consciously or deliberately written, as regards exhibit 3 whether it was to Mali Rungan or to the first accused.

Mr. Fred Stanes:—From the general circumstances of the case and whatever evidence corroborates, I am sufficiently satisfied that the first accused is guilty of the abduction of Marie so that she may be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse. As regards rape I have not sufficient reason to disbelieve the evidence of Marie. I believe the first accused guilty and the second accused must have abetted, she being in the house and not having prevented it. As regards liquor, or drug, I have accepted Marie's evidence about rape and I must accept this that drug or liquor was administered. As regards wrongful confinement, in my mind there appears to be no physical force but the girl apparently came under the control of Mrs. Newman by stronger will power and stronger intellect and was ready to obey her behests To that extent she was wrongfully confined. As regards the letters I cannot express an opinion. It is for a handwriting expert to give an opinion. As regards exhibit 3, it may be addressed to Mali Rungan or the first accused. The evidence available is that Mali Rungan was never known as Rungaswamy. The prosecution says it was a forgery. I cannot express an opinion on that.

Mr. Naranier, the other assessor said:—I find neither of the accused guilty of the offences with which they are charged. As regards abduction the girl ran away from her home of her own accord. There was no rape or wrongful confinement. I do not think exhibit 2 and 2 (a) are forgeries. Exhibit 3 must be to some other man than the first accused.

His Honour bound over both the accused to appear on the 28th instant when he would pass judgment.

U. P. EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

FIRST SESSION AT LUCKNOW.

(From our Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, Jan. 21.

The first session of the United Provinces Education Conference was held at Kaisarbagh Baradari on the 18th instant under the presidency of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The Conference, which was a great success, was joined by Hindus, Mohomedans and Christians. The gathering, which included several European and Indian ladies, was representative of the intellect and aristocracy of the Provinces. About a dozen taluqdars including the Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad, the Hon. Raja Rampal Singh and Thakur Suraj Bakhsh Singh were present. The Conference was attended by prominent educationists and delegates from many districts, and the enthusiasm that marked the proceedings was an eloquent proof of the keen interest taken by the public in all matters relating to education especially the strong dissatisfaction aroused by the educational policy of the Government. The proceedings were opened by a vigorous and able speech from the Hon. Raja Rampal Singh as Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya then delivered his address.

He spoke for an hour and devoted his entire speech to a searching examination of the doctrine of efficiency which he strongly condemned and pleaded for the extension of education for which the whole country was thirsting. When a man is dying of hunger he said, he cannot wait for beautiful chairs and well laid-out tables. He wants food urgently even though it may not be the ideally good.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were passed dealing with the limit imposed on admissions into classes, the raising of fees, the curtailment of expenditure on education and every aspect of primary, secondary, university and female education.

The Conference affirmed in particular that the promotion of secondary education was as much a duty of the Government as that of primary education and urged that municipalities should be allowed to levy a special education tax to make education free and compulsory. Such municipalities should get from the Provincial revenues a great equivalent to the proceeds of the tax. It was further resolved that a provision be added to the United Provinces Municipalities Bill compelling municipal boards to spend at least 7½ per cent. of their normal income on primary education and that half the Senate of the Allahabad University should be elected by the registered graduates and the Faculties. The early establishment of industrial, technical and commercial schools was strongly urged as providing the much needed opening for young men and thus relieving the pressure on the University. Resolutions were also passed urging the need for the early introduction of the Boy Scouts movement into schools as a valuable means of forming character and inspiring a spirit of self-reliance into boys and undertaking the medical inspection of school children. Attention was drawn prominently to the grievances of Indian students in England and the abolition of the Indian Students' Department was demanded. Several other questions were also discussed and a Committee was formed with the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru as Chairman to watch over the educational interests of these provinces and to carry on continuous work during the year. The proceedings lasted till eight in the evening.

Mr. Wazir Hasan, Secretary, All-India Muslim League was among the speakers. The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya received an ovation on leaving the grounds.

KING EDWARD'S FORESIGHT.

PRESENT DAY CONFLICT SEEN 40 YEARS AHEAD.

A striking tribute to the far-seeing faculties of the late King Edward and his exact appreciation of the designs of Germany and Austria is contained in a letter written forty years ago by Gambetta, and now published for the first time. Writing to M. Ranc, formerly Senator for Corsica, the illustrious statesman said: "Affairs concerning Russia become more numerous and more important every day. L—— (Was Lord Lyons, Ambassador in Paris then?) keeps the Prince of Wales posted daily as to the difficulties raised and encountered by that Power. Russia's political dreams will be impeded by Austria, who has already assumed a hostile attitude. She is influencing Rumania. Can you imagine, in the course of time, Austria allying herself with Rumania and Turkey against Russia? What a conflict.

"The Prince of Wales, however, foresees it. He does not share the hostility shown by a portion of the British nation towards Russia. He opposes with all his young authority the application of measures which might be prejudicial to her. I discern in him the makings of a great statesman. It is clear that Bismarck wishes for an alliance with the Austrians. Before long, I can see Russia and England with us, if only we follow a reasonable home policy."

Authentic particulars have now reached Bangalore of the fatal motoring accident last week to Mr. H. G. Bonner of the Coognehulli, Karkie and Murkull coffee estates at Balur in Kadur district of Mysore. He was just leaving his bungalow and lost control of the car which went off the road down a steep khud causing his immediate death. The remains were to have been taken to Chikmagalur headquarters of the district for internment and arrangement were made there for the funeral, but at the last moment it was found this could not be done and so the burial took place on his estate.

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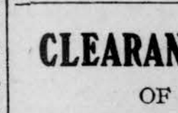
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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

DISPUTE ON ALIZARINE DYES.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

GANI LATIF A FIRM ..... Appellants.

v.

MANILAL MULJI A FIRM ..... Respondents

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Macleod.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Kanga appeared for the appellants.

Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. N. H. Moos appeared for the respondents.

The plaintiffs carried on business at Ellichpur and Bombay, and the defendants carried on business in Bombay as dealers in Alizarine dyes. On the 25th April, 1914 the plaintiffs executed a writing in favour of the defendants, a part of which was printed and part was in manuscript. First came in print "To Sheth Manilal Mulji, Vadgadi Bazar, Bombay. Then in writing "Sheth Manilal Mulji and Sheth Gani Latif." Then in print "on conditions stated below and the back hereof I (i. e. the plaintiff) agree to purchase goods from you at my risk. Station to be consigned to Ellichpur. Name of the city Ellichpur. The 25-4-1914." Underneath there were five columns particulars of which were entered in the manuscript. The first was "Name of the dye. Alizarine. Degrees 20. Sun Brand I.C.K. thin quality and C.R.C. thick quality. Each drum to contain 112 lbs. Should difficulty in any way arise with regard to the goods or should the goods be not passable you are responsible for the same together with railway charges in respect thereof or you will have to remove the difficulty with regard to the goods. You are not to send your Sun Brand goods to any merchant at Ellichpur. Similarly we are not to purchase Alizarine goods from any other person nor are we to sell to any other persons." In the second column, which should have contained the number was written: "Articles in accordance with what is stated in the particulars." The third column headed "pounds" was blank. The fourth was "Rate per pound 7 annas 9 pies. Bombay Godown delivery." The fifth column headed "particulars" contained the following: "Nett rate. Bombay Godown delivery is agreed upon. As to that the commission is agreed to be paid as follows: If within one year one hundred drums are taken delivery of commission at Rs. 5 per drum, if two hundred, commission at Rs. 6 per drum and if three hundred commission at Rs. 7 per drum." Then followed the signature of the purchaser; under the signature were the printed names and at the bottom was the defendants' name in print. Clause I of the conditions provided that on an order reaching the defendants goods ready in the godown would be sent and as to the remaining intimation would be sent on their arrival. Clause 5 provided that the defendants were to have the discretion to send or not to send each and every article out of those comprised in the order.

On the 29th April 1914 the defendants' agent at Ellichpur delivered a writing to the plaintiffs as follows. "As to the contract for three hundred casks of our goods i. e. Alizarine Sun Brand dye which has been definitely made with you, your Bombay shop signed the form thereof on the 25th April at Bombay. The transaction is agreed to and approved of by us agreeably to the conditions mentioned on that form." After the 25th April, the plaintiffs ordered and the defendants despatched to Ellichpur 36 casks of Alizarine dyes of the quality mentioned in the writings. The plaintiffs ordered further quantities in July and August when the defendants replied that they had no goods in stock but were expecting them shortly. On the 10th September, 1914, the defendants intimated to the plaintiffs that they were unable to supply the goods ordered owing to the war. In January, 1915, the plaintiffs called upon the defendants to deliver to them 264 casks, i.e., the balance of 300 casks: but no casks were sent by the defendants.

WAS IT AN AGREEMENT?

The plaintiffs contended, first, that the writing of the 25th April constituted an agreement whereby the plaintiffs agreed to purchase from the defendants within a year not less than 75 or more than 300 casks on the terms and conditions mentioned therein; secondly, that, alternatively the writing of the 25th April was the plaintiffs' offer to buy which had been accepted by the defendants by the writing of the 29th April; thirdly, that, in any event, the documents amounted to a continuing offer by the defendants which had been accepted by the plaintiffs by from time to time ordering out the full number of 300 casks. The plaintiffs therefore claimed Rs. 71,400 as damages for breach of contract from the defendants.

DEFENDANTS' DENIAL.

The defendants denied that the writings constituted a valid contract whereby they were bound to supply any particular quantity of goods to the plaintiffs; and that they had in virtue of clause 5 of the conditions full discretion to refuse to supply any goods whatever to the plaintiffs.

On the plaintiffs taking out a summons for discovery, and on Mr. Justice Macleod being of opinion that the right to discovery depended on the determination of certain issues in dispute in the suit, the suit was set down for the hearing of those issues. On that hearing his Lordship held that the writing of the 29th April was merely confirmatory of that of the 25th April and could not create any rights on obligations by itself; that the writing of the 25th April was so indefinite in its terms that no effect could be given to it; and that the documents did not constitute a continuing offer by the defendants as no limit up to which the plaintiffs could order goods had been specified. His Lordship on these findings, refused discovery to the plaintiffs and dismissed the plaintiffs' suit.

DECREE SET ASIDE.

From this judgment of his Lordship the plaintiffs had filed the present appeal.

After hearing arguments of counsel, their Lordships, disagreeing with the view taken by Mr. Justice Macleod held that the documents constituted a continuing offer by the defendants, which had been duly accepted by the plaintiffs by orders given in July and August. Their Lordships, therefore, set aside the decree dismissing the plaintiffs' suit and remanded the suit to the lower Court for further hearing and disposal. The costs of the plaintiffs of the hearing before Mr. Justice Macleod and the Appellate Court were made costs in the cause while the defendants were ordered to bear their own costs.

Solicitors for the appellants:—Kanga and Sayani.

Solicitors for the respondents:—Payne and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION BETWEEN JUDGE AND JURY,

SEQUEL TO A DOMESTIC QUARREL.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

THE KING-EMPEROR v. MAFAT DALA.

This was a reference submitted to the High Court under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahemedabad with a recommendation that the High Court should set aside the verdict of the jury as perverse and find the accused guilty of such offence as might seem to them proper. The accused was very young and was not fit for capital punishment

The accused Mafat Dala was committed to the Session Court of Ahmedabad by Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad, for committing on the 5th May, 1915 at Medra murder by causing the death of Lakhi aged five years by means of a blow with a sickle, by means of which blow he intended to cause to a third person Jiva, such injuries as he knew to be likely to cause death. Further the accused was charged with grievous hurt to one Hira with a sickle in such a way as to cause him permanent disfiguration of the face.

The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of both the charges: but the jury found him guilty of grievous hurt to Jiwa and not guilty of murder or of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict of the jury, and referred the case to the High Court. He, however, sentenced the accused for grievous hurt to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts are briefly these:—

There was a religious ceremony of "Matanajag" at the house of one Jiwa Harkka at Madra in the Ahmedabad District. The accused being the brother-in-law of Jiwa attended the ceremony. Dinner was given to all and the Jag were sent off Jiwa asked his wife to expedite the food as she was cooking. There was quarrel between Jiva and his wife about cooking and the accused Mafat who was sitting in the "Augna" (front part of the house) putting off his clothes, got up to fight taking the side of his sister. The quarrel having advanced, Mafat took his "danti" (bill-hook) and rushed to strike Jiwa. One Hira intervened, so the accused dealt a blow of his "danti" to him and then rushed towards Jiwa and inflicted a blow on him. Jiwa at that time had in his hand his young daughter Lakhi and the blow struck her. Mafat then ran away with "danti" and was arrested at Bombay after a few months.

The accused in his defence stated that he did not strike Hira or Lakhi with a sickle. There was no quarrel between Jiwa and his wife. They were all drunk. He ran away from fright when he heard that Hira was struck. The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence and referred the case to the High Court with observations that the verdict of the jury was in his opinion unsustainable.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments agreed with the views of the Sessions Judge and convicted the accused under the second part of section 304 and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. Both the sentences to run concurrently.

Mr. Govindlal N. Thakore appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 22ND OF JANUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

S C 1207-15.—N C Dalal Mahomedbhai Esufbhai Jariwalla, v. Chunilal Nanalal, & ors, Moti & D, Purnand & Co.

C C 995-15.—Payne & Co, The Bombay Cotton Mafg Co, Ld. & anr, v. Kandas Jamnadas, a firm, Edg G W & Co.

134-15.—Unwalla P & P, Maniram Radhakisson, a firm, v. Tilokchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Mer K & Co.

855-14.—Captain & Vaidya, Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor & ors, v. Jamnabai, widow & ors, Payne & Co.

514-14.—Little & Co, Weld & Co, a firm, v. Hari Ganesh Prabhu & Co, a firm, Malvi H M & R.

711-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Abraham E J Abraham, v. Prier De Saone & Co. a firm, Captain & V.

775-15.—Jehangir M & S, Tullockchand Hookumchand, a firm, v. Abraham E. J. Abraham, Ardesir H D & Co.

448-15.—Captain & V, Suleman Meghji, v. Ismail Jafferbhai & ors, Mulla & M.

278-14.—Sabnis & G, Messrs. Soundy & Co, Ltd, v. Mrs C Saraswatibai & anr, Ragh N & Co.

907-14.—Patell & Ez, Bhagwanji Dayaram, v. Vinayeck Moroba, Khund L & M.

823-13.—Matu J & M, Alimahomed Fakir-Mahomed, & ors, v. Fakir Mahomed Haji Abdul Latif, & ors, Sm B & Co.

920-15.—Motichand & D, Mohanlal Hemchand, v. Manordas Tribhuwandas, Edg G W & Co.

947-15.—S A Tyabji for a pauper, Dhondu Babu & anr, v. Bhagirathibai, widow, & ors, In Person, Pandia & Co.

938-15.—Little & Co, Lakhmidas Dayalji v. Jethmal Ramdayal, Tyabji D & Co.

912-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Rampartab Ramchand, a firm, v. Vithaldas Monji & anr, Rustomji & G.

957-15.—Motichand & D, Jiwanlal Lukhmichand & Co, a firm, v. Dhanjishaw Dadabhai Chinianai, Purnanand & Co.

724-15.—Captain & V, Fatmabai, widow, v. Kesserbai, widow, Shroff D & D.

1020-15.—Smetham B & Co, Rajaballi Currimbux, v. Alli Saheb Haji Miya Faky, Captain and V.

1083-14.—Captain & V, Radhakison Ramjiwan, a firm, Manalal Rugnath, & ors, Tyyabji D & Co.

310-15.—Little & Co, Aboobucker Abdul Rahim & Co, a firm, v. Ramchander Luchminarayena a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

672-15.—Payne & Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamsetji Cursetji Powalla, & anr, Daphtary F & D.

1353-15.—Payne & Co, Karmally Abdulla, v. Hussonally Jivabhai, a firm, Marwanji D & Co.

S C Cc 374-13291-15.—Vachha & Co, Conkarmal Shivbux Motiram, v. Vallabhdas Gopaldas & anr, Tyabji D & Co.

340-15.—Amin & Desai, Dwarkadas Gokaldas, v. Jwandas Mulji & anr, Khand L & M.

618-15.—Bhai K & G, Shaik Abdul Latiff bin Shaik Mahmed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, Payne & Co.

560-15.—Ard H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

633-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow & ors, Capt. & V, D J Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Chamber Matters for Disposal, List A. (Attorneys).

1164-13.—Nadirsha & D, Gangabai & anr, v. Premabai, widow, 13-1-16.

1002-12.—Surajmal & Co, Menaseah Jacob Menaseah, v. Dayal Mulji & ors, 13-1-16.

1352-12.—Nadirsha & D, Premabai, widow, v. Sultan Amin, 18-1-16.

923-15.—Jamsedji R & D, Bomanji Rustomji Parsiwalla, v. Prabhashanker Dewshankar Acharya, & ors, Motichand & D, 17-1-16.

1074-15.—Surveyor & Co, (for a pauper).—Jugmohandas Jamnodas Mody, v. Bai Hurkor, widow, Edgelow G W & Co, 17-1-16.

378-15.—Malvi H M & R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Chaganlal Chunilal, Hiralal & Co, 18-1-16.

List B. (Counsel).

In Re G & Wards Act VIII of 1890.—Kanga & Sayani, In Re Safiabai, a minor, v. Mahomedally Ebrahimji, Petitioner, Payne & Co, For Further hearing.

In Re G & Wards Act VIII of 1890 and the Suit No. 458-10.—Pocha & Co, In Re Kaderally Rahimbhoy & anr, minors, v. Mahomedally Rahimbhoy, Petitioner, Payne & Co, Kanga & S., Notice 13-1-16.

In Re Indian Trustee Act 27 of 1866.—Mehta D & Lalji, In Re Temple of Shri Ramchandra in Anant Rushi's Oart, v. Vamanrao Ramrao, Petitioner Patell & Ezekeil, Little & Co., Notice 23-12-15.

579-03.—Little & Co, Harjiwan Virji & ors, v. Ranchordas Callianji & ors Ardesir H & D & Co, 11-11-15.

S S 973-13.—Jehangir S M & H, Jerup Teja & Co, v. Khumbhar Khimji Lukhman, Pandia & Co, 21-12-15.

C C 1391-15.—Mehta D & Lalji, Oosman Ahmed & Co, a firm, v. Haji Esmail Mahomed Haji Hamed & Co, a firm, 3rd Party, Payne & Co, 13-1-15.

1102-15.—Captain & Vaidya, Bai Passi, widow, v. Amratlal Baldeodas, & anr, Soonderdas & Co, 15-1-16.

292-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navi Co Ld, v. Brajendra Kishore Roy Chowdhari, Payne & Co, 18-1-16.

138-15.—Payne & Co, Cassamally Jafferbhai Peerbhai, v. Dinshaw Bomanji Vachha & Co, 18-1-16.

Suit for hearing and final disposal (in Court). Long Cause.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt. & ors, Payne & Co, Daph F & Co, Wadia G & Co, Captain & V, Raghavaya N & Co., Bhai Shankar K. & G Tyabji D. & Co., Little & Co., Malvi H M & R.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

COUNTERFEITING KING'S COINS.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Deputy Inspector Bedbrook charged Badhu Nazirkhan, Shabaskhan Mahomedkhan and Nababkhan Mahomedbax with counterfeiting King's coins, and with being found in possession of instruments for making them.

It was alleged for the prosecution that on the 30th December last, Deputy Inspector Bedbrook received some information from an informer, who also showed him two false coins, and informed him that they were being manufactured at Tardeo and Agripada. Thereupon the rooms of accused No. 1 and No. 2 in Peerbhoy's chawl at Tardeo were searched and some materials, including instruments, metal and counterfeit coins, were found there. In the room of accused No. 3 at Agripada similar things were found. The accused were subsequently arrested.

The accused reserved their defence.

After some witnesses, including the Mint Master of the Bombay Mint, had been examined, the Magistrate committed the accused to take their trial at the forthcoming sessions of the High Court.

THEFT OF CLOTHS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Gough charged Ramchandra Bala, Fatehsing and three other persons with the theft of twenty-four pieces of cloth, valued at Rs. 120.

The case for the prosecution was that on the night of the 10th instant the accused broke open a bale of piece-goods lying outside No. 5 shed of the Alexandra Dock and stole twenty-four pieces from it. They sold the goods to four lascars, from whom a portion of the property was recovered. The accused were convicted. Some of them had previous convictions. They were sentenced to periods of imprisonment ranging from two to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

The four lascars were charged with receiving stolen property, and convicted, and sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 45.

FUTURE OF RHODESIA.

PROPOSED AMALGAMATION OF NORTH AND SOUTH.

The directors of the British South Africa Company have issued proposals in favour of the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Rhodesia. The directors claim that an amalgamated Rhodesia would have a stronger voice in the post-war settlement of African boundaries, and would also result in an increase of prosperity and a more rapid influx of settlers after the war.

The Board suggests that the British South Africa Company should provide the necessary funds in order to make up any annual administrative deficit in Northern Rhodesia, just as it does to-day. It is stated that in the event of the people agreeing to the amalgamation there is no reason to doubt that the sanction of the Imperial Government will be forthcoming.

The directors anticipate opposition from those who are desirous of an early absorption of Rhodesia in the South African Union, but they claim that the majority of the inhabitants are still averse to such an absorption. The directors also argue that the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias would accelerate rather than retard the advent of responsible Government.

Plague of a serious type has broken out in Sainthia in Birbhum district. People have left the village and the school and bazar are closed. The Civil Surgeon and local officers are doing their best to help the few still remaining there.

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HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS.

ELEMENTS OF UNION.

A meeting of the East Indian Association was held at Caxton Hall, Westminster on December 20, when a paper by Mr. G. C. Whitworth, of the Bombay Civil Service (retired) on "Hindus and Mahomedans" was read by Mr. J. B. Pennington. The chair was taken by Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, C.S.I., Member of the Council of India.

In the course of a deeply interesting paper, Mr. Whitworth said that he disliked to hear of Hindu and Mahomedan Universities, "communal electorates," and the accentuation of differences which ought, as far as possible, to be smoothed over. His purpose was to show how much there was in common between the two communities, in origin, in practice and interest. The great bulk of Indian Moslems were originally Hindus, so that there could be no initial antipathy of race between them. The small minority, moreover, which could not be so described, such as the Pathans, the Mapillas in Malabar, and the Arabs, had many of them an admixture of Hindu blood. Secondly, a great number of Hindu tribes or castes had only in part accepted Islam, the rest of them remaining Hindus, and the two sections lived amicably side by side. Among the Rajputs there were several such clans: the Gautamas, the clan to which Buddah belonged; the Bhageals, who had given their name to Bhaagalkhand; the Bhattis, of which clan the ruler of Jaisalmir was a member; and the Tomars, who were for a long time a ruling family at Delhi. The Jadubansis, who, as the race in which both Krishna and the Buddha were born, might be expected to be pre-eminently Hindu, had very largely embraced Islam. There were Mahomedans also in the widely spread race of the Jats, to which many ruling families in Upper India belonged. The great pastoral tribe of the Ahirs of the United Provinces, Kathiawar and Khandesh, had Mahomedan representatives, and so had the other cattle-keeping castes, the Gaulis and the Sabalias; likewise the Khatkis, or butchers. Among the cultivating classes some few of the Kambohs of the Punjab, of the Makvanas of Gujarat, and many of the Rajbansis of the Koch tribe, had adopted Islam. The last-named were not converted from Hinduism, but some of the original Koch tribe adopted the one religion and some the other. The Machhis were some of them Hindus and some Mussulmans. So also were the Waghairs, another fishing caste, on the coasts of Cutch and Kathiawar. Similar divisions were to be found in the Bhunjas, or grain-purchers; the Chhipas, Bhandharas, and Khambatris, who are dyers; the Kharadis, or turners; the Kumbars, or potters; the Salats, or stonemasons; the Kadias, or bricklayers; the Chunaras, or lime-burners; the trading Banjaras; the Panjnigars, or starchers; the Ghanches, or oil-pressers; the Maparas, who measure grain; the Kalats, who distil and sell spirits; and the Pakhalis, or water-carriers. Lastly, there were several castes or tribes who were by profession actors, dancers, singers, jugglers, and buffoons, parts of each of which had become Mahomedans. Another category of castes had, without dividing among themselves, accepted some elements of Islam while retaining more or less of their original religion and practice, and presented, therefore, a compromise between Hinduism and Mahomedanism. This list might also be headed by some of the Rajput clans, such as the Jarejas, who still ruled in Cutch and had been converted and re-converted, and the Mohsalars, represented by several thakurs, who in dress and appearance resembled Hindus, but married either among themselves or with Mussulmans. The Bishnavis considered themselves Hindu rather than Mussulman, but added "shaikh" to their Hindu names and observed the ceremonies of that religion. The Kasbatis of Gujarat called themselves Mussulmans, but took Hindu wives. The Musaddis, who were Mahomedan devotees, had adopted the prayer of the Sikh Guru Nanak as their rule of faith. The Meos, of the Alwar region, were Mahomedan in name, but retained their village gods and employed Brahmans as well as the Kazi. Some of the Kanbis of Gujarat were converted to Islam, and took the name of Matia, or believer, but, except that they buried their dead, their customs had remained Hindu. The great trading classes of Khojas, Momnas, and Memans, the first two of which were mostly Shiahs and the third Sunnis, had, as was well known, retained much of Hindu law and custom. Some of the wilder tribes also, such as the Tadvis and Nirdhis of Khandesh, had a mixed regard for the faith of Islam and certain Hindu dieties.

INTERMARRIAGE AND SOCIAL RELATIONS.

But apart from connections created by actual conversion, either complete or partial, countless instances could be observed of Hindus and Mussulmans acting together in full accord without any check arising from differences of religious opinion. These relations were sometimes political, sometimes social, sometimes even criminal, and sometimes, again, they bore upon religon itself. In the first place there was the dominating factor of intermarriage. Some of the Moghul emperors had Hindu as well as Mussulman queens. Intermarriages between Rajputs and Mussalmans were so common that the name Rangarh was employed to express the original issue of such marriages. A recent Jam of Navanagar had a Mussulman wife, and his son by her was declared and accepted as his successor. Hindus held high office, both civil and military, under the Moghul emperors, and in modern times the great Mahomedan State of Hyderabad had had a Hindu Prime Minister and the Hindu State of Jaipur a Mussulman Prime Minister. Baroda had had a Mahomedan Chief Justice. Those great maranders, the Pindaris, were some of them Hindus and some Mahomedans. In the Mutiny both communities took part, and Hindus fought in support of a Mahomedan dynasty and Mussulmans for a representative of the Peshwa. Followers of both religions were to be seen coming together in public meting, notably at Allahabad, in July, 1913, to consider various large questions, such as the separation of executive and judicial functions, education, and the condition of Indians in South Africa. Hindus and Mahomedans had joined together to present an address to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and to raise a memorial to Mr. Gokhale. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had spoken before the Moslem League, and Hindu ladies had entertained the Begum of Bhopal. At an evening party given by the Mahomedans of Calcutta to the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Mr. Justice Sharfuddin, addressing the Maharaja said the Mahomedan community was grateful to him for the leading part he had taken in all movements calculated to bring about a rapprochement between the two great communities of India. At Nasik, last July, Mr. Kasimali Jairazbhai Pirbhai, vice-president of the Bombay Moslem League, told his co-religionists that there was a great field of activity before them in helping to raise the depressed classes, a work in which they might best promote a spirit of co-operation with the Hindus. The "Observer," a leading organ of Mahomedan opinion in the Punjab, had lately urged that a joint session of the National Congress and the Moslem League should be held this year.

JOINT ACTION.

There were societies of a philanthropic character which had both Hindu and Mahomedan members; the Seva Sadan had an Islamic branch; the Servants of India included some Mussulmans; and some of the co-operative societies had brought both communities together in such a degree that in one village the necessity of united action put an end to the frequently recurring Muharram strife. There was a joint Hindu and Mahomedan Committee of the Indian South African League, an Indian Union Society in London to promote common interests, and joint clubs in Bombay, Lahore, and Calcutta, where Hindus and Mahomedans met. Recently, at a students' dinner at Cambridge, a Mussulman proposed the health of the Hindus, and a Hindu that of the Moslems. Hindus returned a Mahomedan representative to the Viceroy's Council. The "Indian Patriot," a Hindu paper published in Madras, had recommended a Mahomedan as the first member of the Executive Council; and in the Councils members supported and opposed one another independently of their religious tenets. In Karachi a "Citizens' Association" had lately been formed, consisting of persons from all communities, with the object of dealing with all public questions arising from time to time. At a meeting of women of all creeds held in Hyderabad, in the Nizam's dominions, to give expression (in six languages) to sorrow at the death of Mr. Gokhale, the Mahomedan ladies vied with the Hindus in the eloquence of their tributes.

RELIGIOUS AFFINITIES.

Turning to some more expressly religious points of contact between Hindus and Mussalmans, Mr. Whitworth pointed out that Chaitanya, the great Bengal teacher of the sixteenth century, had some Mussulmans among his followers; also that the Aga Khan has some Hindu followers—the Jhivars certainly, if not others. Again, Ramkrishna Paramahansa, the supreme modern saint of the Hindus, was initiated by an Islamic saint into one of the deepest phases of Mahomedanism; and the present Guru of the great Sringari monastery in Mysore had very friendly relations with the Mahomedans, receiving addresses from them, and presenting them with shawls and other marks of honour. Mussulmans were also in the habit of visiting the Belur matha, near Howrah, on the occasion of the Paramahansa's birthday; and Bhai Baldev Narayan named as his masters Jamaluddin as well as Kesav Chandra Sen and Ramkrishna. Hindus also took part in the lighter side of some Mahomedan festivals, as the Muharram and the Shab-i-barat, and offered vows at Musulman shrines, as at Penkonda and Trichinopoly, and there existed somewhere in the Panch Mahals (at Champaner, if he remembered right) a Mahomedan shrine actually on the top of a Hindu temple, with access to it only through the temple. The Devalaya of Bengal, a religious society, of Hindu origin, though absolutely unsectarian in character, had Mahomedans among its members. It might be urged that idols, which are an abomination to Mussulmans, are a conspicuous feature of Hindu worship. That was so; but it was to be remembered that idols, conspicuous as they were, were not essential to Hinduism. The history of Hinduism contained a long record of attempts to get rid of idols from Buddha down to the Samajas of the present day.

WHAT INDIANS THEMSELVES HAVE SAID.

Mr. Whitworth concluded by quoting a number of expressions of opinion by Indians—some Hindus and some Mahomedans—on the subject of their mutual relations. Among Hindus the Maharaja of Darbhanga had written: "Let us, both Hindus and Mahomedans, pray to God that we remain united with each other, steadfast, too, in our loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, while ever zealous in the cause of education, ever faithful to the creeds of our great ancestors." Pandit Motilal Nehru, of Allahabad, had said that an Indian nationality which recognised no distinctions of class or creed was being formed, and that no form could bear comparison with the union of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities. The late Mr. Gokhale had said that India must belong equally to all classes and races inhabiting the country. The "Hindu," a leading Madras daily paper, had commented on the growing desire of the Mahomedan community to work in harmony with the Hindus, and declared that the spirit of co-operation between them was gathering force year by year. The "Indian Mirror," of Calcutta, had observed that the union of all communities would solve the problem of India's regeneration, and that the cause of India was the cause of all who dwelt within the Empire. The "Leader," of Allahabad, had observed that there is at the present day not a fraction of the bitterness between the two communities that existed not long ago. Sir Sankaran Nair had told the graduates of the Madras University that they must be prepared to extend the hand of brotherhood to their fellow-countrymen irrespective of class, caste, or creed.

Turning now to Mahomedan writers or speakers, Nawab Syed Muhammad had said: "Hindus and Mahomedans have lived side by side now for centuries, and it is not in the nature of things that one may be able to rise at the expense of the other. Both these great communities have to live together and work out their destiny jointly." Mr. Mazharul Haque deprecated wretched and useless bickerings, and said that the people of Behar refused to be sectarian, aggressive or obstinate. Sir Ali Imam insisted on the necessity of friendliness and dans, and said that regard for the feelings and sentiments, needs and requirements of all was the key-note of true Indian nationalism. His Highness the Aga Khan had said that it was the part of wise statesco-operation between Hindus and Mahomemanship to seek not so much to satisfy Mahomedan as Mahomedan or Hindu as Hindu, as to win the co-operation of all moderate men. The "Moslem," a Poona paper, announced on its institution that it would recognise no Moslem interests which are opposed to the general interests of India.

THE GROWTH OF GOOD FEELING.

These few quotations were merely specimens of what might be adduced to show that the two communities could live and work peacefully together. There had, of course, been for ages past bitter animosities between them, just as there had been different divisions of the Hindus among themselves, and of the Mussulmans among themselves; but these might be expected to diminish as education advanced and common interests became more clearly discerned. Though outbreaks of animosity among the lower classes on both sides were not uncommon, there was not normally that antipathy between them that was supposed in some quarters. Religious leaders on both sides had had followers from the other side. To some extent the lower classes celebrated each other's festivals. The actual conversions which from time to time occurred implied a good deal of previous sympathy. In July last, as the "Tribune" of Lahore had reported, a number of Brahmans, Banias, and other castes at Surat and Broach openly embraced Islam, which faith they had for some time observed secretly. It was true the Mahomedans had a strong objection to any physical representation of the deity; but so had the Buddha and Sankaracharya, and the Devalaya of Calcutta in the present day. Whatever the divergencies of the two faiths in the lower stages, they seemed in their highest evolution—in the Vedanta and in Sufiism—to draw very near to one another. He submitted that there was thus little ground for the belief sometimes expressed that the differences of Hindus and Mahomedans were a bar to the founding of an Indian nationality. By this he meant a true nationality, neither based in its origin solely on ancient Indian tradition (as some modern Indian writers were arguing that it should be) nor narrowed in its operation down to a desire to force its own particular form of civilisation upon all who come in contact with it (which was perhaps in some degree a European fault) but a wide nationality accepting as its birthright all past thought wherever arising, allowing large space for differences within its own borders, and recognising that there were common rights and duties which were beyond the bounds of nationality and extended to the whole human race.

DYSPEPTICS SHOULD AVOID DANGEROUS STOMACH MEDICINES.

SPECIALIST SAYS MAGNESIA IS BEST THING TO USE.

A specialist, recently lecturing upon different forms of stomach trouble, strongly condemned the indiscriminate use of drugs and medicines. Drugs, he explained, deadened the nerves of the stomach, and thus prevented the sufferer realising the seriousness of his trouble, while grave results often followed the use of artificial digestants, because they caused the digestive organs to function unnaturally. In the course of his long experience he had found that most forms of indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, flatulence, etc., were traceable to excessive acidity of the stomach and consequent fermentation of the food contents. Drugs were quite unsuitable in such cases, but he had convincing proof that the harmful acid could be instantly neutralised and food fermentation positively prevented by the use of half a teaspoonful of pure *bisurated* magnesia taken in a little water immediately after meals. He explained that chemists both here and abroad always had *bisurated* magnesia in stock, and he warmly advocated the use of this pure and harmless antacid in preference to medicines and drugs. 2891

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If any one doubts whether a prophet can come out of Nazareth, let him go and see this figure of a Hindu girl going to the temple. It is probably the bare truth to say that this is the best piece of sculpture that has ever been done in India, and to any one who knows what comparatively limited opportunities this youth has had for studying sculpture, it will not appear too much to say that it is a work of genius. If any Indian chief or gentleman has a genuine desire to help a most deserving and able student and is only anxious to find some one who will do honour equally to his patron, his people, and his country, then let him give G. K. Mhatre the opportunity.—*"The Times of India."*

Mr. Mhatre's work is an example of what Indian genius, trained in a modern environment, can achieve, notwithstanding difficulties in the way.—*"The Bombay Chronicle."*

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ORDEAL OF POLAND.

FAITHFUL TO RUSSIA.

HOPES OF A NEW AND BRIGHT FUTURE.

At the fall of Warsaw a Pole of the Imperial Council said that his fellow countrymen needed nerves of iron to carry them through the present crisis in their history. One realises this with every report that comes from them, writes Prof. Bernard Pares, the well known English correspondent with the Russian forces. The political leaders necessarily took refuge in Petrograd; they were not merely ordinary Russian subjects: they had stood for the reunion of all Poland at the expense of Austria and German, and they had worked for it with great energy and, as far as Polish opinion was concerned, with great success.

Robbed of the excellent organisation which they had built up in their local committees for war relief, they are now trying to found in Petrograd a newspaper to serve as a centre of Polish interests. Leaders of public life who were less directly political remained at their posts, but even the peasants had committed themselves fully to the Russian cause, and military interests required that as few supplies as possible should be left for the enemy, so that nearly 1,000,000 persons have left their devastated homes, and have accompanied the army to Russia. Before the invasion of this summer one already saw on all sides villages half ruined by artillery fire; and it is only the promise of self-government after victory that can lighten the gloomy present and give hope of an economic recovery of this industrious people.

Long processions of refugees travel on foot for hundrds of miles by road, and camp in the forests, much in the way pictured on the Polish Relief poster which one sees at the Underground stations in London. They reach some haphazard point in the Russian interior, or crowd in some gathering place in Petrograd or Moscow, where soup kitchens are set up for them, as, for instance, by the British colony at the Warsaw Station in Petrograd. This new stream of refugees—and it includes Little Russians and Lithuanians as well as Poles—puts an additional strain on the Russian public, which has dealt so generously with all the needs of the war.

GERMANS IN WARSAW.

The Poles shut themselves up in their houses when the Germans entered Warsaw. Prince Rudolf did not carry out his threat of taking hostages. With the invading army came the Austrian Pole, Pilsucki, who wished to organise here, as in Austria, legions of Polish volunteers for the enemy's army. He had small success in Austrian Poland, and he has had no success in Warsaw. The Poles plainly declare that they continue to regard themselves as Russian subjects, and that service with the invader is for them treason. Peculiarly difficult is the task of the Mayor, Prince Lubomirski, who aims at preserving public order and maintaining a correct attitude of the population, while avoiding all identification with German interests. The German rule is described as severe, not indiscriminating, but purely military; whatever is needed is taken for the army. The central and local Polish Committee remains, and is founding schools, in which, be it noted, the Russian language is an obligatory subject.

As was inevitable, the possession of Poland is bringing a rift into the plans of the allied invaders. The southern provinces—Kielce, Radom, and Lublin—are under Austrian rule, and the rest under German. Austria and Germany have in the past employed totally different methods in the government of their erspective Polish provinces. Austria, without much legislation on the subject, gave de facto a large measure of self-government; Germany tried to wipe her Poles out of existence by serving out their land and suppressing their language. One is faced by a situation not unlike that which led to the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, when the two States quarrelled over the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein, which they had united to sever from Denmark. Then, the milder Austrian rule in Schleswig was objected to by the iron Prussians in Holstein. Just so there are now two directions that are advocated in the enemy's Press. The Austrians are for exteading their system of self-government to conquered Poland; the Germans, as has been plainly stated in some of their papers, "want Poland without the Poles"—that is, for a German "colonisation," which, in practice, means the extermination or expulsion of the present inhabitants.

We see again the famous "Drang nach Osten" (pressure eastwards) which has played so important a part in Prussian policy, and, indeed, led to the declaration of war on Slavonic Serbia. It must not be forgotten that this policy was first cradled in the Polish provinces of Prussia, and that the anti-national militarism of Prussia first sharpened its claws in East Prussia and Posen on the body of Lithuanian and Polish nationality. These peoples knew earlier what the Danes learnt in 1864, the French in 1871, and the Belgians and the rest of Europe in the present war. That is why it is essential that, if Prussian militarism is to be destroyed, the operation should begin with the liberation of all Polish provinces from Prussian rule. It would be like taking a bone from a dog; but nothing could be better for the dog.

UNITY AND LIBERTY.

The present rift between Austrian and Prussian policy precludes any real settlement of the Polish question by the enemy. The first desire of all Poles is for the reunion of their country. This the enemy cannot give, because Austria and Prussia each have their claims on Poland. The Allies can give unity and guarantee it by the strength of the Russian Empire. The Poles have long since had every opportunity of measuring the respective values of unity and liberty; liberty they might in part obtain from Austria, unity they could only win through Russia. They put unity first, because they believe that from unity liberty would inevitably follow and they were rewarded by the pledge of political and civil liberties from the Russian Commander-in-Chief, which has since been solemnly repeated from the Russian Throne. But it is only now that it becomes evident to all that Austria's offers of liberty are illusory, because they have for their base the brutal power of Prussia.

The lesson goes much further than Poland and applies to all the lesser Slav peoples. Austria was pushed forward by Prussian policy into the Balkans as an instrument for bringing as many Slavs as possible under German influence. Austria had now become an annexe of Berlin, and ceased to have that neutral value which she possessed before, when she was only a more or less happy field in which various small nationalities could live together to the common profit. Now all this is clear.

In Vienna the Hohenzollern Emperor has more authority than the Habsburgs; and the Germans of Vienna have openly declared to their Russian captors that they hope some day to be subjects of William. This is sure to come sooner or later, and we, who have raised the flag of national unity, cannot prevent it. But once Germany and Austria are united—and I do not see at all why it should not happen in the present war—the Slavonic question will be quite plain; and Poland, like the other Slavs, can only await national extinction from the military and economic triumph of Germany as a whole.

This is how the Poles see it. In spite of almost unbearable trials, they have kept their heads wonderfully, and their political sense has only been quickened by the war. For years before, the remarkable reconstruction of Poland from the very roots of the people, which has been the work of Roman Dmowski and his colleagues, has given a political schooling to the Poles. M. Dmowski now sees the external fabric of his work overturned; yet it is just now that he can read the future more plainly. "I never," he said to me a few days ago, "had a better opinion of the political instinct of my people; they have really shown themselves capable of dealing with the most trying situation; I am now more optimistic about Poland than I was before the war." I asked him, "But are there not some of your own people who will now feel tempted to accept unity from Germany?" "None of us," he answered; "we all see that the future of Poland will be settled by this war, and if we lose now we can never hold up our heads against Germany again."

SCAPEGOAT OF NATIONS.

Germany is the one terror for the Poles, because Germany, if triumphant, would swallow Poland. For over a century this sturdy people has preserved all the real essence of nationality in a tripartite existence under three alien Governmets. Poles came almost to regard themselves as the scapegoat among the nations—the nation that continually suffered death in order that others might live. The most solemn of all their national songs speaks of a purged country born again out of the smoke of conflagrations. Circumstances have worked wonderfully to offer in the present war a unique hope of restoration. Russia, who alone can give and safeguard Polish unity, is allied with the liberating Powers of Western Europe against the two other States which partitioned Poland. The course which the war has taken so far has tended to erase any traditions of the past which might hinder the writing of a new and better world for Poland. The Poles, though served from Russia, hold good to the Russian cause; never were they in a position to render a better service to Russia or to us. Whenever the moral forces are in the sharpest contrast with actuality then is the hour of a great birth. The smoke of conflagrations hangs over the whole country as never before; but there is a light which shines only the brighter for the enveloping darkness, and it is the light of a Poland Rediviva.

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IN THE RUSSIAN FIRING LINE

SNIPERS' WAYS.

THE GAME OF DEATH.

General——is one of those who made a reputation in the Japanese War More than once he and his Cossacks made daring thrusts on the Japanese positions. All his officers speak of him only by his surname and with evident affection. It is a kind wise face with clever brown eyes, and it might be that of an English admiral of the generation of Sir John Franklin writes Prof. Bernard Pares, from the Russian front to the "Daily Chronicle."

His qualities are those of a commander of an army; and in this desolate region his corps has an individual importance which calls for more than ordinary initiative and circumspection. The area committed to him he has studied through and through, and he takes pleasure in weighing all the various indications contained in the numberless reports that come before him.

Apart from military operations and the supply of his troops, a Russian commander now has to think of numberless details of administration, of the needs of the inhabitants, and of the great stream of refugees that has flowed eastward; it is hard for anyone outside Russia to imagine the dimensions and claims of this great current. General——has little time for newspapers but he is one of those who can read between the lines of them, and he seemed to me to have a remarkable perspective of the whole struggle.

He has not an atom of doubt as to the issue, but he gives full value to the German successes, and is quite plain about any defects on his own side. He feels that all the forces of the country will be called on before victory can be won. The Germans have displayed themselves in a way that cannot be forgotten; that of itself holds everyone together, and no efforts of organisation can avert the certain end—their complete exhaustion.

The division which I proposed to visit is entrenched for the most part of its front along a canal, which, though only some twelve yards broad, offers a strong line of defence. One officer of engineers humorously suggested that it must have been made by a German; its western bank has a sheer steep face, and along this, the higher side, is constructed a substantial dam; the canal converges eastward, offerin ggood opportunities for a concentration of forces for attack.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND PIANO.

When the Germans were on the run they stopped at this line; the Russians followed close up on the marshy, eastern side, and entrenched themselves as near as possibie. At one moment it seemed as if the advantage could be pushed home without delay; and our people made a bid for it. They had to cut through the wire entanglements, cross a broad ditch, drive the enemy from the canal bank, wade through the stream, whose miry bottom doubled its depth, scale the perpendicular 6ft. bank on the further side, and conjure the dam which had now become a very formidable entrenchment.

Some of our men did all this, though those who struck deep places in the stream went down; but only a narrow lodgment could be made beyond the canal, and the Germans, gathering in strength cut the daring company to pieces. There was nothing to be done except to sit down in front of this new fortress; and our people held on to their foremost fighting lines close up to the canal. Of these the most interesting is "the Geese," a short stretch which is only fifty yards from the German trenches, and this was the place which I decided to visit first.

The staff of a corps in quiet times may seem to the visitor who has no work there almost like life in any country house. Here we had plenty of room, electric light, and a piano. Many of the staff were at work at various points of the front but those who remained had time for a dance or a box or a wrestle. The characteristic of every Russian staff is the absence of all formality but the family feeling becomes stronger as one gets nearer to the front.

VISIT TO "THE GEESE."

We started off and found the division staff in a large village, muddier than any place I have ever seen. I spent a pleasant evening in the cordial atmosphere of this small circle, and next day, with the staff, set off for "the Geese," to which the divisional General had already made some seven visits. After a look at the batteries which were admirably housed in earth-huts, we at last entered a wood which bordered our positions. Some way before we reached the farther edge we could see the lines of birch trees that bordered the canal. By a good communication way we passed forward beyond the wood and were very soon in the front line.

One must never show one's head above the breastworks here. One must not on any account stand behind an embrasure. At 50 yards range the enemy have covered some of the embrasures with machine-guns, and one of the iron shields has already been hit 26 times.

Shots began to concentrate, and we moved backwards along the winding path towards the wood, after a pause for further instructions to N——, a keen young officer of engineers. When we regained the wood we were all photographed there with shell falling around us; the front line itself the enemy could not shell without danger to his own men. We had hardly started off for the regimental staff when N——went back to the trenches, and, taking a rifle, said "I should just like to give them one."

As he approached the embrasure a bullet whistled through it; N——crouched lower, but the next bullet, an explosive one, struck the iron shield and passed down through his face. He called out "All right, it won't kill me." He was picked up with five wounds, one of them serious. I saw him later in bed, and he spoke only of his satisfaction at his escape. He expects to be back soon, and I believe he will be.

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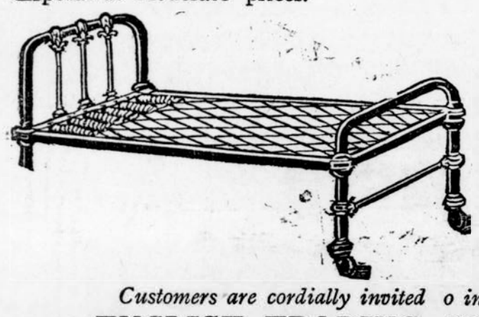

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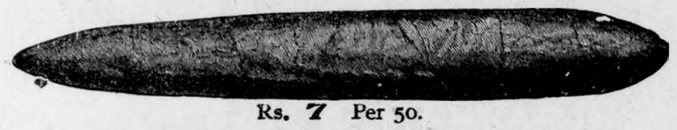

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ON THE SIDE OF THE TIGER.

GERMAN PHILOSOPHY IN ENGLISH FICTION.

In common with all good men, I have a keen relish for the humour of Mr. "George Birmingham"; but I wish he would stick to humour and leave philosophy alone, writes Mr. William Archer in the "Daily News." In his purely humorous books, one rather likes the amiably cynical, disillusioned Irish peer or baronet who pervades them under various aliases; but when this personage takes the centre of the stage in such a book as "Gossamer," one is apt to lose patience with him. The war has, unfortunately, in no way cured his arid scepticism. He goes to the front; he is wounded; he wins a D.S.O.; and he comes back as poor an intellectual heathen as ever. Here are his comments upon a book—evidently by Mr. H. G. Wells—which he picks up one day in the study of the great international financier, Ascher:

"The book was a prophetic forecast of the State of the future. . . . . I discerned in the author an underlying faith in the natural goodness of man. His whole argument was based on the belief that all men, but especially common men, the manual workers, would gladly turn away from greed and lust and envy, would live in beauty and peace, naturally, without effort, if only they were set free from the pressure of want and the threat of hunger. The evil which troubles us, so this dreamer seemed to hold, is not in ourselves or of our nature.

Sir James Digby must excuse my candour if I call this a singularly shallow and ineffectual criticism of the type of idealism which it caricatures. I speak thus strongly because the question is not one of merely speculative interest, but has the directest bearing upon all we are doing and enduring, hoping and fearing, at the present moment. Why did Sir James go out to fight? He practically confesses that he does not know; and certainly, on his own assumptions, he had no adequate reason. Why does anyone go out to fight, if it be true that

The struggue rought availeth,
The labour and the wounds are vain,
The enemy faints not nor faileth,
And as things have been things remain?

In that case, in a world foredoomed to "greed and lust and every," why should we object to German hegemony? Is it worth while to kick against the yoke of the Kaiser, when we are hopelessly and for ever under the yoke of the Devil?

"THE NATURAL GOODNESS OF MAN."

"The natural goodness of man"! How long shall we let ourselves be turned aside from helpful, constructive thought by wranglings over such futile, antiquated phrases as this? If Sir James really thinks that Mr. Wells, and those who believe with him in a wiser world to come, found their faith on a dogma of "natural goodness," he is demonstrably wrong. "The natural goodness of man" is a purely theological concept, just like the natural depravity of man. No one is nowadys in the least inclined to hold, with Rousseau, that "Tout est bien, sortant des mains de l'Auteur des choses, tout degenere entre les mains de nature; but we also know that, no more "good by nature" than the tiger is good by nature; but we also known that, no more than the tiger, is he evil by nature. The latter is the much less excusable error to which Sir James Digby pins his faith.

Why does the tiger live in an uncomfortable, messy den, and devour his victuals raw, with no other condiment than hunger? Not because he is wicked, but because he is stupid. He is not clever enough to modify and manipulate the crude conditions of life imposed upon him by nature. If he had a litle more intelligence, he would kill his prey in municipal abattoirs, serve it up under decent French disguises, and very likely go to church on Sundays. As it is, he is by no means without instinctive rudimentary virtues. He will die (unless legend errs) in defending his mate, as she will lay down her life to protect her cubs. The difference between the tiger and (say) the Archbishop of Canterbury is not one of goodness or badness, but simply of intelligence, accumulated, in the Archbishop's case, through countless ages. There was a time when man, too was no more than one of the characters, in nature's Jungle-Book. The cave of the troglodyte was very like the tiger's den and extremely unlike Lambeth Palace. Yet Lambeth Palace has evolved from it, along with many another structure of infinitely nobler connotations.

A WICKED DOCTRINE.

But that is, in the last analysis, precisely the militarist doctrine against which we are fighting. The popular philosophers of Germany have persuaded themselves, and encouraged the military caste to believe, that while, from laws from manners, and from individual character, remnants of the tiger are gradually being eliminated, nations must for ever be to each other as tiger, or as tiger to antelope that the strong must and will, to the end of time, attack and devour the weak, and return from the banquet glutted, with blood-dripping jaws. That is the no less nonsensical than wicked doctrine of the Treitschkes and Bernhardis. It is too utterly foolish to establish itself permanently. But a German victory might prolong its prestige by a century or so, and that is why we must strain every nerve to send the tiger back to his den, blood-dripping indeed, but with an empty maw—baulked of his anticipated prey. When that end is achieved, Sir James Digby, too, will perhaps find leisure to reflect that this enormous calamity has been brought upon us, not by our "vices" or by any spirit of "evil" within us, but, in a very real sense, by our stupid virtues. The Kaiser, for example, is understood to be an eminently virtuous person, and his piety is beyond dispute. The trouble is that, with all his cleverness, he is colossally, criminally stupid; and so long as nations are stupid enough to subject their destinies to the will of one vainglorious and stupid man, they will never be safe from such catastrophes as this.

THE HONOURABLE REGIMENT.

HOW A BET SAVED IT.

Betting has a bad name among strict moralists, writes Canon Hannay (George A. Birmingham) in the "Standard." There are even anti-gambling leagues, formed by those who have the good of the community at heart and wish to induce men not to bet. No doubt they do excellent work. There are newspapers which go so far in their condemnation of betting as to refuse to publish the odds at which horses start in races. The readers of these papers probably bet less than other people, though it is difficult to say whether they act virtuously because temptation is removed from them or because they are naturally averse from risking the loss of money in this particular way.

It is one of the minor consolations of life at present that there is less betting than there used to be. The war, which is answerable for so much evil, may be credited with this small good result. The number of horse races has diminished. It seems certain that the amount of betting must have diminished too. We may, all of us, even if we are not enthusiastic anti-gamblers, be glad of this. Very little good came, or ever can come, of betting on horses of which little more than the names is known.

But it remains a question whether betting is in itself wrong, and whether the instinct which leads men to wager money is one that ought to be entirely suppressed. May it not be possible to use the instinct, undoubtedly a deeply rooted one in our nature, in such a way as to benefit society? May not even the professional bookmaker turn out to be a useful person if we can divert his energies into proper channels? Now is the time to make the experiment. Betting as a trade is languishing. As an amusement it is far less common than it was. If the business can be revived and the amusement popularised again in some way which will work for the good of the nation, now is the time to do it.

INCIDENT IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

The possibility of this reformation came home to me in a railway carriage. There were four of us seated in the compartment waiting for the train to start. A fifth man entered. He was lean and had a yellowish face; but his eyes were bright, and he seemed eager. He was known personally to my three companions. They nodded to him and bade him good evening. Before he was really settled in his seat he began to speak volubly. He poured out to us a tale of an amazing and singularly disgraceful British disaster. One of our very best and most famous regiments had turned tail before the enemy, had fled precipitately. Its officers had led the shameful flight, refusing to advance, refusing even to hold their ground in the face of fire. There was no doubt, so the narrator assured us, about the truth of the story. He had it from the lips of an eye-witness of the scene, a man of high probity and honour, whose word could not possibly be doubted. It might be kept out of the papers, but the facts were undeniable, and were precisely as we heard them.

A little grey-haired man, who sat smoking a pipe in a corner, drew from his pocket a letter case. He took out of it two five-pound notes and laid them on his knee.

"I bet you ten pounds," he said, "that your story isn't true."

"It is true," said the narrator, "haven't I just told you that I heard it from——?"

"Very well," said the other, "then my ten pounds is found money to you. You can't lose."

"I never bet," said the yellow-faced man.

He may have been a supremely virtuous man. He may have been the president of an anti-gambling league. He may go to Heaven when he dies. But we all knew, the moment he refused to bet, that his story was not true. We smiled at each other, serenely confident that the honour of one of the finest of all our regiments stood unsmirched. I remembered that when I was at school we had hit on precisely the same test of truth, "Is it true?" we asked, and received the answer, "Yes." "Will you bet sixpence?" It was the supreme test. The answer was generally a hesitating "No."

HOW THE SYSTEM CAN BE EXTENDED.

I fell to thinking. We are perplexed, worried, depressed, rendered acutely miserable by rumours, and every one of them comes to us on the best authority. We can get no definite and reliable denial of them. We are left to suffer miserable doubts. But if everyone who used to bet on horse races, the races which are no longer run, would now put his money on the truth or falsehood of rumours, we could have a very fair test of their truth. The odds would adjust themselves. In the case of a story like that which was told us in the railway carriage, a sporting plunger would have offered 20 to 1 against its truth. If he could find no takers he would have gone up to 100 to 1. In other cases the odds would, of course, be less. Occasionally the market price of a rumour would be even money. Betting men, deprived by the war of their usual opportunities, would thus be able to indulge in their favourite amusement. They would have an agreeable feeling of virtue while they betted, for they would be steadying the mind of the community.

We might go further. Besides providing an amusement for the amateur betting man we might employ the regular bookmaker in a very useful way. Instead of attending races, these gentlemen should be present at all public meetings at which orators make speeches, especially the House of Commons. There they should, at the conclusion of every speech, give the speaker an opportunity of betting on the truth of the statements he had made. The speaker, whether Cabinet Minister, ordinary Member of Parliament or unofficial orator, ought not to be compelled to bet. It would be grossly unfair to treat him with that kind of harshness and it would be contrary to public policy to do so. If our speakers were forced to back their statements with wagers there would be little or no speaking, and we should be the losers. Nor, I think, should any speaker be asked to bet more than one-tenth of his official salary on any single statement. We do not want to impoverish our Members of Parliament and our Cabinet Ministers. And proper odds should always be offered. In the case of a reliable speaker, one whom the public really trusts, a good bookmaker would fix on five to one against as a fair price. More imaginative politicians would get as much as a hundred to one offered them, and would stand a fair chance of making a little money if they ever spoke the truth at all.

The system would gradually extend itself and become applicable to paragraphs published in newspapers. The proprietors would not lose by it, for they would reap all the advantages of all the regular page of betting news, such as they used to publish in the old days before the war. Instead of learning that 20 to 1 was taken and offered against Sleeping Beauty for the Grand National, we should learn that 100 to 1 was offered against the truth of the latest news from the Balkans, page 5, column 2, paragraph 3, of the current issue.

Even the newspapers which refused in the interests of morality to publish the old betting news would gladly, I am sure, welcome this opportunity of turning a pernicious habit into a useful form of sport. It would be doing exactly what the ancient Church did when it took over pagan feasts, baptised them, and turned them into Christian celebrations. There is no saner and surer way of promoting morality than diverting into good channels the stream of human energy which has hitherto been running to waste or doing actual harm.

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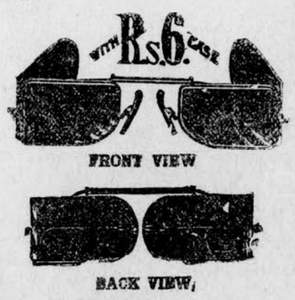

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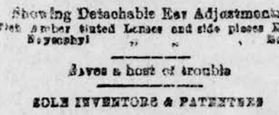

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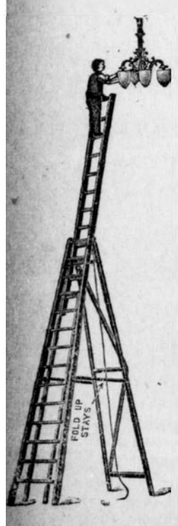

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